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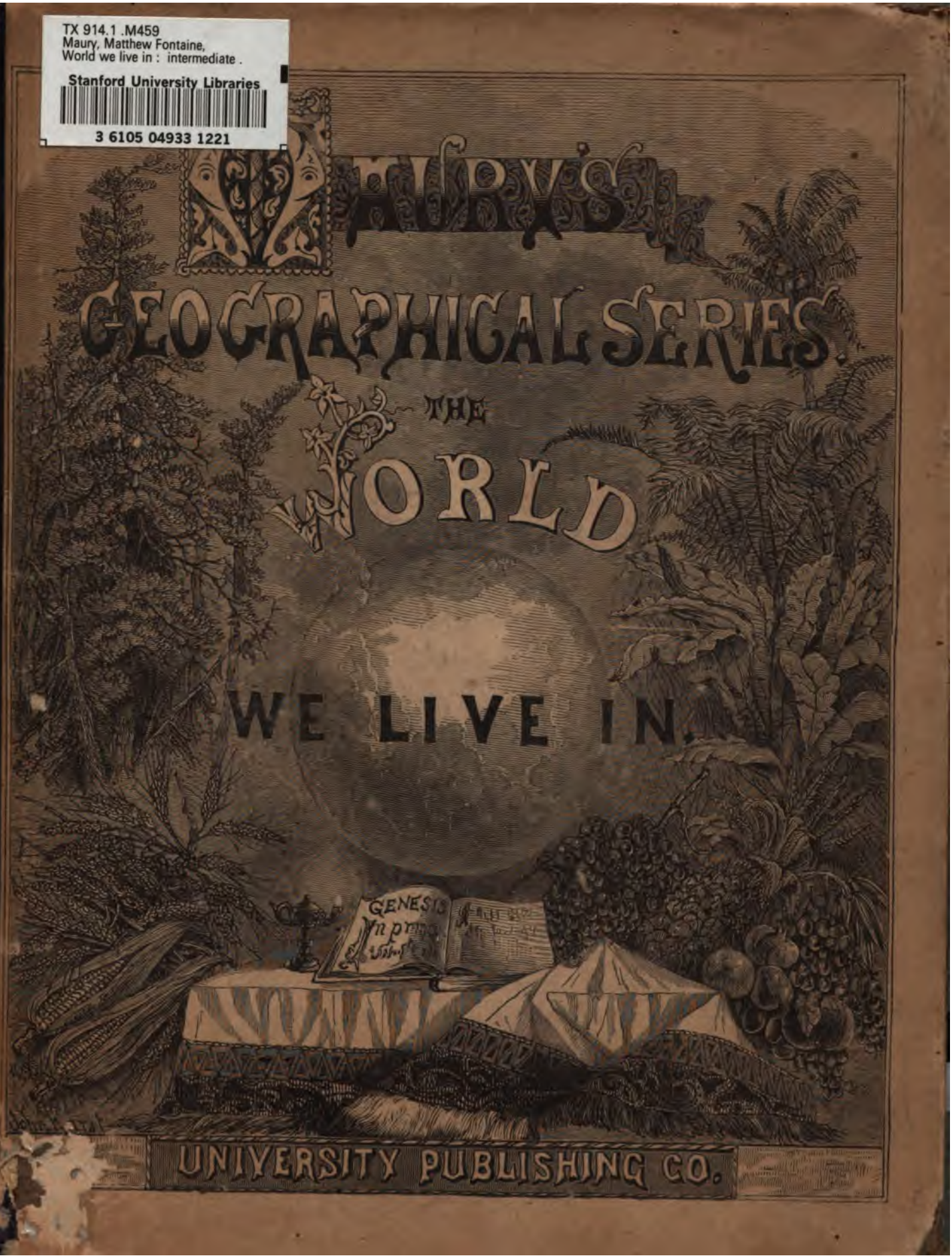

UNIVERSITY PUBLISHING CO.

MAURY'S GEOGRAPHICAL SERIES

THE WORLD WE LIVE IN

[INTERMEDIATE]

By M. F. MAURY, LL.D.

Author of "Physical Geography of the Sea," etc.

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For Young Learners; in which the Author, in an imaginary voyage and journey, takes the pupil twice round the world, shows him various parts of it, and easily and pleasantly introduces him to the study of Geography.

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PREFACE.

In the preparation of this book our aim has been to present the leading facts and principles of Geography in a form adapted to awaken and sustain the interest of the pupil and to facilitate intelligent teaching. Instead of a dry skeleton of formal statements, we have sought to introduce the definitions and facts of the science in a familiar, narrative style, such as a judicious teacher might employ before a class of bright-eyed boys and girls; while the Questions and Exercises appended to the lessons, the frequent references to the maps, and the Map Studies, are so arranged, it is believed, as to guide the pupil in an intelligent preparation for recitation and to aid the teacher in conducting it.

In this book, which is designed to follow, with young pupils, the simple First Lessons, and to be preparatory for the more systematic and complete teachings of the next volume of the series, the aim has been to present such points as would best awaken interest and fix definite ideas in the mind. Facts have been so grouped as to aid the memory by a natural association. In treating, for instance, of the climates and productions of the United States, instead of giving each state in separate detail, belts and groups of states having similar features, are associated together.

It is impossible to make satisfactory progress in Geography without constant reference to the maps. The oftener the pupil can be induced to refer to them the better. Hence the frequent map-references in the text, which should be carried still further by the teacher, until the pupil, on being questioned as to the geography of any country, may be able to form a map of it in his "mind's eye," and to bring its principal features before him as palpably as those of an absent friend.

Some of the leading principles of Physical Geography have been introduced here and there, to quicken interest and cultivate a taste for higher investigations. Thus, while suggesting here and there a few of the most obvious relations in the physical arrangements of land and water, mountain and river, climate and production, care has been taken so to arrange the lessons and adapt the questions, as not only to cultivate and improve the memory but also to strengthen the understanding by provoking thought.

The maps have been prepared with careful examination of the latest and best authorities, and exhibit the most recent discoveries and the present boundaries of states and countries. Care has also been taken to avoid too much detail, which is simply confusing to the young pupil. So, in the Map Studies, tedious prolixity has been avoided; one idea fully received by the mind is worth more than many vaguely apprehended.

The Pronouncing Vocabulary appended to the volume, has been compiled with special care. It accurately applies the recognised principles of geographical orthoepy to all the words of difficult pronunciation found in this work.

In the preparation of this series of Geographies, free access has been had to the Libraries of the Royal Geographical Society and other scientific institutions of the Old World. The text has been illustrated by original designs of accomplished artists as well as by instructive and attractive engravings gathered from various authentic sources on both sides of the Atlantic.

The author takes pleasure in acknowledging the valuable counsel and efficient aid he has received, in the preparation of these books for the press, from teachers of large experience and practical acquaintance with the schoolroom.

The following suggestions are presented for the consideration of teachers:

1. By study and thought the teacher must be prepared for the daily recitations of Geography. He is not likely to have a wide-awake, interested class, unless he uses the means requisite to make himself a skillful teacher. This and all similar books are only *text* books. The teacher must furnish his mind from additional sources. The wise teacher will know each day when his class comes before him, just what he is to teach and how he is to teach it.

2. Questions are attached to each lesson, because pupils depend upon them and most teachers want them. But do not be confined to them; vary them; add others, for they are designed to be only suggestive; draw out the questionings of the pupils: *teach*, instead of simply *hearing the lesson*.

3. Assign the lesson with careful reference to the capacity of the class. Instruct them how to prepare their lessons; first reading the text attentively to comprehend the ideas; turning to the map whenever names of places occur; consulting the Vocabulary for pronunciations; re-reading, and reviewing by the aid of the questions, etc. Sometimes it is necessary to read over the lesson *with the class* and exemplify to them the best way of preparation.

4. The importance of map-sketching cannot be over-estimated. Let the outlines of the country or State, with the location of its rivers, mountains, towns, &c., be traced with a free hand on slate or paper and brought to the class for inspection. Encourage the sketching of maps on the blackboard during recitation. The next book of this series will give full instructions in map-drawing.

5. A wall map of your State or of the United States is very desirable, as well as outline maps of the different countries of the world. They are invaluable aids in the instruction of classes.

M. F. MAURY.

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INTRODUCTORY.

This book has been written, my young friends, to tell you about THE WORLD WE LIVE IN. I have tried to make the lessons as plain and interesting as possible; but, to become a good geographer, you must study them well, and use the maps *all the time.*

This introductory lesson is mostly pictorial, you see. The artist here presents to your eye, a great variety of information respecting the appearance of different countries, according to their climates:—On the right, Arctic scenes; a ship in winter quarters; two modes of travelling; hunting the seal, white bear, and walrus;—At the top, a whale spouting;—On the left, scenes in climates like ours; a railway train; summer fruit, plowing, &c;—Below, the rank vegetation, with the natives, beasts, birds, and reptiles of hot countries;—In the centre, the five races of mankind: the Caucasian, with his book; the bare-headed Ethiopian; the Malay, with his lance; the Mongul-Tartar, with his queue; and the American Indian, with his feathers.

Now, with "good lessons" every day, you will soon learn about all the countries of THE WORLD.

LESSON I.

About the Shape of the World.

Teacher. What other name do you give to the world we live in?

Pupil. We call it the earth.

T. Do you know what is the shape of the earth?

P. It is round, like an orange.

T. Yes, it is not entirely round, like a smooth marble, but has an uneven surface of mountains, valleys, plains, &c. What do you mean by the surface of the earth?

P. We mean its outside. People live, plants and trees grow, and water flows upon its surface.

T. You said the earth is round; how do you know this?

P. Because ships and people go round it continually.

T. Yes, and I will tell you another proof of the roundness of the earth. If you were on one side of a round hill, and a boy should walk toward you from the other side, you would see, first his head, then his shoulders, and gradually his whole body would come into sight. So, if you were on the seashore and a ship was coming in from the broad ocean, you would see, first the top of the masts, then the rigging and sails, till, as it came near, you would see the entire vessel.

If you could travel as fast as a swift railroad train could carry you, day and night, without stopping to rest, it would take several weeks to go quite round this great globe. You would travel 25,000 miles. The distance round the earth is called its circumference.

The distance from one side to the other, in a straight line through the middle of the earth, is called its diameter, and extends about 8,000 miles.

Though our world is so large, some other worlds among the stars are very many times larger.

QUESTIONS.—What do we call our world? What shape is it? How do you know it is round? The second proof? What do you mean by the circumference of the earth? Can you tell how many *days* it would take, if it were possible to walk round it, going 10 miles each day? How many times is 10 contained in 25,000? How many *years* would it take? What do you mean by *the diameter* of the earth? How long is it?

LESSON II.

About Hemispheres and Maps.

T. What are some of the names by which you call a round body?

P. We call it a ball, a globe, or a sphere.

T. Our earth is a sphere inhabited on the outside. An eye looking upon it from a distance, could, of course, see but one half at a time. Were the earth divided into two equal parts, through the centre, and so placed that the whole round surface of both portions could be seen at once, it would look like the picture on the next page.

When a sphere is thus divided into two parts, each half is called a *hemi*-sphere, that is, a *half*-sphere. Each of the hemispheres represents the appearance of half the earth's surface, with its continents, islands, oceans, gulfs, bays, &c. The sun is shining, in the picture, on the side of the earth on which we live; it is night on the other side, and the moon and stars are shining there. The light side, on which America is, is called the Western Hemisphere, or New World. The other half is the Eastern Hemisphere, or Old World.

The earth turns round from west to east once in every twenty-four hours, so that the sun shines half the time on our side;—then it is noon with us, and midnight with the people on the side opposite to us.

A MAP is a picture of the world, or a part of it. You will find a map of the whole world on page 22. You will also find many maps of parts of the world, as you study about the different countries.

Of what does the surface of the earth consist?

P. Of land and water.

T. How is the land divided?

P. Into continents and islands.

T. On the hemispheres you see the great masses of land, called continents, and smaller bodies of land surrounded by water, called islands.

How is the water divided?

P. Into oceans, seas, lakes and rivers.

T. Here you also see represented the oceans, vast bodies of water inclosing all the land.

Have you ever seen the ocean? Have you ever

THE WESTERN AND EASTERN HEMISPHERES.

seen a river or lake? Where was it? (Let the pupil tell and describe it.)

Can you show me on the map, a river, an island, a lake? (Show the pupil a map containing the State in which he is, and let him point out the principal rivers that are marked; also the lakes and islands, if there are any.)

QUESTIONS.—What names are given to a round body? What does the picture represent? What is a hemisphere? In which hemisphere do we live? When it is noon here, what hour is it on the opposite side of the earth? What is a map? How is the land divided? How is the water divided? Do you see these divisions represented in the picture above.

LESSON III.

More about the World.

T. Is there more land or more water in the world? Look at the picture, judge by the eye, and say.

P. More water; three times as much water as land.

T. Is the land all in one body?

P. No, it is in continents and islands.

T. How many continents are there?

P. There are four continents, America, Europe, Asia, and Africa.

T. There are really but two, the Old World and the New World, each surrounded by the waters of the great ocean; but Europe, Asia; and Africa, although they are all joined together and form only one body of land, have been, for convenience, called continents. Point out the four continents on the map of the world (p. 22). You see they are large masses of land, embracing many countries.

North and South America are connected by a narrow strip of land—the Isthmus of Panama. Europe, Asia, and Africa are all united. You can go by land from Europe into Asia, and then to Africa. As you see by the map, you may cross the CAUCASUS mountains and pass into Asia. Then, travelling southwest about one thousand miles, or about as far as from Washington to New Orleans, you may cross the isthmus of Suez, and enter the famous

land of Egypt, which is in Africa, and about which you have read so much in the Bible. It was there Joseph was carried, when his brethren sold him. This journey takes one through the "Holy Land" —the country in which our Saviour lived—which is in Asia, and which is so interesting to all Christian people.

When you grow up and go travelling, perhaps you will visit that part of the world; you may then pass in sight of Mount Ararat, where the ark was landed in the flood; you may spend some time in Jerusalem, visit the Dead Sea, and sleep at the foot of Mount Sinai on the top of which the Ten Commandments were delivered to Moses.

MOUNT SINAI.

T. How do people pass from the Old World, as Europe, Asia, and Africa are called, to North America or South America?

P. They come by sea in ships. Christopher Columbus, nearly 400 years ago, sailed across the Atlantic Ocean and discovered America, and the people called it the New World.

T. This was then a wonderful voyage, and showed that Columbus had a great deal of faith and courage. Now vessels are constantly sailing across between the continents of the Old World and those of the New.

Turn to the map, p. 22, and you will see that Europe is the smallest, and Asia the largest, of the four great continents; how many islands are there?

P. There are so many islands that they have never been counted.

T. What is an island?

P. Any portion of land, however small, that is surrounded by water, is an island. The great city of New York is on an island. Cuba is an island. Great Britain is an island.

T. The largest island in the world is Australia; you see it in the Eastern Hemisphere, southeast of Asia. It is on the opposite side of the world from us, and nearly where, if you could dig a hole quite through the earth, you would come out on the other side. The people there are our antipodes (*an tip' o des*); that is, *opposite to our feet.* It is a very curious place. When it is summer here, it is winter there; when it is day here, it is night there; and at noon the sun shines from the north. There the stones grow on the outside of the cherries, and some of the trees shed their bark instead of their leaves. Mahogany is so common in some places, that the farmers make their fences of it.

There is an animal there which has four legs, is covered with fur, has a bill like a duck, and lays eggs; it is called the duck-bill. The picture (p. 9) shows you this animal, its eggs, and burrow, which always has two openings, one into the water and one on the land. There also you might find the kangaroo, a singular animal, pictured in the introductory lessons, that carries its young in its pocket; there too are birds without wings and swans that are black.

There are many other curious things in that re-

mote part of the world, that will be taught you as you advance in the study of Geography, as what you are now studying *about the world*, is called.

Australia, together with Sumatra, Borneo, Java, Papua, New Zealand, and numerous other islands southeast of Asia, form a great Island Division, called Oceania.

THE DUCK-BILL.

QUESTIONS.—How much more water is there than land? How many continents are there? What are they? What is a continent? Tell me about a journey you might take by land from Europe, through a part of Asia, into Africa. What interesting places would you visit?

Who discovered America? How long ago? Why is it called the New World?

How many islands are there? What is an island? The largest island? Where is it? Tell me about Australia; about some of the fruits, wood, and animals.

What islands are in the great Island Division? What is it called? What is Geography?

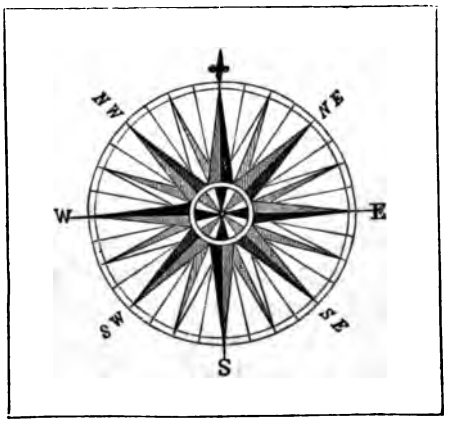
LESSON IV.

Direction—Cardinal Points.

T. If you inquire the way to any place in the city, you are told through what streets to pass to reach it. In the country you are directed to go by a certain road, or past somebody's house. But in the pathless forest, or on the ocean, the direction you should go cannot be indicated in any such way. The traveller goes north or south; the ship sails east or west, as the case may be. There are four principal directions; what are they?

P. The four principal directions are north, south, east, and west, and are called the "Cardinal Points."

T. Yes, and beside these four points we have others between them. Half way between east and north, is northeast; half way between south



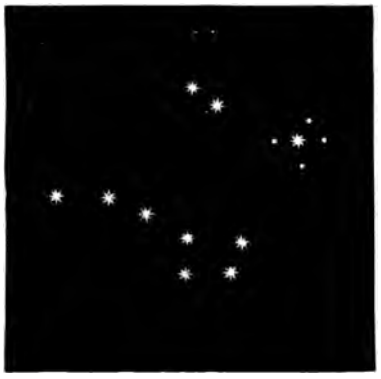
and west, is southwest. Points of direction are sometimes called "points of the compass." They are shown in this cut of the "Surveyor's Compass." What part of this house is towards the north? (The teacher shows.) Stand with your face that way, and tell me the points of the compass.

P. If I stand with my face to the north, my back is toward the south, my right hand toward the east and my left hand toward the west.

T. How do people know which is the north?

P. By the compass;—will you please describe the compass to us?—but it is easy to tell without the compass, for at noon the sun is in the south, then my shadow and all shadows point to the north. I also know that the sun rises in the east and sets in the west; and if I stand with my right hand to the rising sun, or my left hand to the setting sun, my face will be toward the north.

T. The Indians, when they are travelling at night through the forests, where there are no roads or houses, tell their way by the stars. There is one particular star called the "*North Star*," that never rises nor sets. It shows the mariner at sea, as well



THE NORTH STAR AND THE DIPPER.

as the traveller in the wilderness, exactly where the north point of the compass is; and there are the seven stars called "the dipper," two of which point directly toward the north star. The first clear night look toward the north, and find "the dipper," and tell the north star by it. The dipper may be seen any clear night in this country, except in the extreme south, where it is sometimes below the horizon.

P. But sometimes the night is cloudy and you cannot see the stars; how can the Indian or be nighted traveller then find his way in an unknown wood?

T. By feeling the trunks of the trees; for as moss delights in shady places, it generally grows thickest on the north side; so all hunters, backwoodsmen, and Indians know that the mossy side of a tree is the north side.

On maps, the top is north; the bottom, south; the right hand, east; and the left hand, west.

QUESTIONS.—What are the four principal points of direction? What are they sometimes called? What other points have we between these "cardinal points"? How can you tell where the "points of the compass" are? In the middle of the day, when the sun shines, how? In a clear night, how? In a cloudy night, how do the Indians tell? What part of a map is north? East? South? West?

Look on the map of the World, page 22, and tell me what ocean is east of North America? What ocean is west of North America? What ocean north of Europe? South of Asia? What *large island* southeast of Asia?

LESSON V.

About the Sea or Ocean.

The great and wide sea covers nearly three-fourths of the earth's surface. If you have seen only the waters of rivers and small lakes, you cannot easily imagine how the broad ocean looks. Out at sea the waters extend in every direction as far as the eye can reach; one may sail for days and weeks, and see no land, only sky above and water below, with, perhaps, a strange vessel now and then passing in sight.

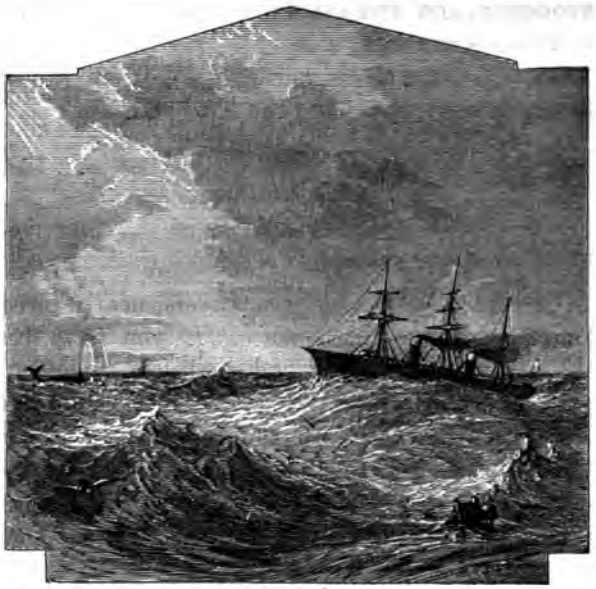
The sea is also very deep as well as wide; in some places, not less than five miles deep. Its waters are salt, too, and so heavy that it is much easier to swim and float upon them than upon fresh water. And they are never entirely still; the waves are constantly rolling, and, in storms, rise to a fearful height. The tide, too, ebbs and flows, that is, rises and falls, along the shores twice every day. Children are always interested in reading about "the wonders of the deep;" in it are found the great whales, beautiful shells and coral, and many other things of which you must learn.

Though the "great and wide sea" is all one sheet of water, yet for convenience it has been divided into four great oceans, with many smaller divisions called seas, gulfs, bays, straits, and harbors. Let us consider them.

On the map, page 22, you will see the four oceans; the Atlantic, the Arctic, the Pacific, and the Indian. Of these the Pacific is much the largest.*

Suppose you wished to go in a ship from England to the Pacific Ocean. The nearest way would be through the Arctic Ocean, but you could

* Some say there is an Ocean about the South Pole, which they call the Antarctic Ocean. But there is a region there, more than twice as large as Europe, which has never been visited by anybody. We do not know whether it be mostly land or water. Let us, therefore, not call it an Ocean, but the Antarctic Regions.



THE OCEAN.

not go that way on account of the ice; therefore you must go round Cape Horn, which is at the extreme southern end of the American continent. Sailing round a cape is called *doubling* a cape; you would, then, have to double Cape Horn to reach the Pacific Ocean with your ship.

If you wished to go by sea from New York to the Indian Ocean, you would double the Cape of Good Hope; and if you wished to visit the Arctic Ocean, you would go in late summer or early fall, when there is but little ice, for the Arctic Ocean is frozen up every winter. There are two ways by which you could go; one through the open Sea, between Norway and Greenland, and the other through Davis Strait and Baffin Bay, between America and Greenland.

You would see on this voyage many icebergs, which are floating mountains of ice. They often drift from the Arctic into the Atlantic Ocean. Some of them are very majestic and imposing. On p. 69 you may see a picture of one.

Look at the map and you will see that the oceans make here and there remarkable notches or indentations in the land, sometimes stretching arms or sheets of water far away into the interior of continents, and nearly cutting them in two, and that these arms or indentations are sometimes called seas, sometimes gulfs, and sometimes bays. The principal of these sheets of water that are called seas, are the Mediterranean, the Black, the Red, the Arabian, the North, the Baltic, the White, and the China seas; the Yellow Sea, the Sea of Japan, the Sea of Okhotsk, and the Caribbean Sea. These are the principal seas in the world. The names Red, Black, White, and Yellow, are given on account of the peculiarity of color which seamen have sometimes noticed in the water of those seas.

You observe that the Mediterranean Sea is between Europe and Asia on one side, and Africa on the other. Its name is derived from two Latin words, meaning *in the middle of the land.* This is the most noted of all the seas. St. Paul suffered shipwreck upon it, and the poets of ancient Greece and Rome have made it famous in song and story.

QUESTIONS.—What proportion of the earth's surface is covered with water? How deep is the sea in some places? What does sea water taste like? When one is far out on the ocean, what only can be seen? What strange and beautiful things are found in the sea? How is the great and wide sea divided? Name the oceans. Trace out on the map the route by sea from England to the Pacific Ocean. From New York to the Indian Ocean. What capes would you double in these voyages? What do you mean by doubling a cape? Which way from the Atlantic to the Arctic Ocean? What time of year must be selected for that voyage? How would you pass from the Arctic to the Pacific Ocean? What oceans does Behring Strait connect, and what continents does it separate?

Name the principal seas in the world, and tell me where they are. Between what continents lies the Mediterranean? Whence do the Mediterranean, the Black, the Red, the White, and the Yellow seas, derive their names? Which of these seas are arms of the Atlantic Ocean? Of the Pacific? Of the Indian? Of the Arctic? Why do you say Antarctic *Regions* and not *Ocean*?

Which of these seas wash the shores of Europe? Which, the shores of Africa? The shores of Asia? Of America?

LESSON VI.

More about the Arms of the Sea.

The ocean reaches further into the land through the Straits of Gibraltar and Babelmandeb, than it does any where else. The Mediterranean and the Red seas are, therefore, its longest arms. The en-

ENTRANCE TO THE RED SEA.

trance to each is very bold and picturesque; it lies between rocky cliffs, overlooked by high hills and beetling precipices. Here is a vessel about to enter the Red Sea through the Strait of Babelmandeb. You see, on the right, the blasted hills of Aden, that are as treeless as the naked rock.

The Mediterranean and the Caribbean Seas, are the largest of all the seas, bays, and gulfs; but it does not depend upon its size whether an arm of the sea be called sea, gulf, or bay. The Gulf of Mexico is larger than either the White, the Black, the Red or the Yellow Sea; and Hudson Bay, the Bay of Biscay, and the Bay of Bengal, are each also, larger than many seas. But there are no seas so small as Tampa Bay (p. 39) or Mobile Bay, and many other bays and gulfs in the United States and elsewhere.

Baffin Bay, Hudson Bay, the Bay of Fundy, Delaware Bay, Chesapeake Bay (p. 31), and the Bay of Biscay (p. 22.), hold waters of the Atlantic Ocean, and are arms of it.

I hope you will not get tired of the maps; the oftener you look at them and the more you examine them, the better; for you can never understand the geography of any country well, until you can see the map of it in your mind. Therefore you should not only make it a rule to point out on the maps every place that is mentioned in your lessons, but you should notice all the places on the maps.

You see (p. 22) that the Pacific shores of North America and the shores of Asia, both on the Indian and the Pacific Oceans, are indented by many bays, gulfs, and seas.

But the shores of South Africa, South America and Australia, have only a few such indentations. Australia has one gulf, that of Carpentaria.

QUESTIONS.—Which are the two longest arms of the ocean? What strait at the entrance of each of them? How does the land look on each side of these straits? Which are the two largest seas? What gulf is larger than many seas? What large bays are mentioned? What bays hold waters of the Atlantic Ocean?

Do you look often at the maps? Which have the most indentations, the shores of North America, or the shores of South America, South Africa, and Australia? What gulf has Australia?

LESSON VII.

A Sea-Voyage—Straits and Harbors.

Suppose you were in a ship and wished to go by sea from the mouth of the River Don, in Russia, to Lake Ontario in America; let us trace the route on the maps (pp. 22, 101, and 34), and see what seas, and straits, and oceans, you would have to pass through.

Leaving the small sea of Azof, in S. Eastern Europe (p. 101), you would enter the Black Sea; your way out of the Black Sea would be through the celebrated strait at Constantinople, called the Bosphorus; then into another very small sea, the Sea of Marmora, and thence out through another famous strait called the Dardanelles, into the Mediterranean Sea. Passing the noted Strait of Gibraltar, on the north side of which stands the famous "Rock," you would enter the Atlantic Ocean (p. 22). Crossing this to the northward and westward, you might come through the straits of Belle Isle, into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, from which you would enter the mouth of the St. Lawrence River; ascending that river and passing the famous cities of Quebec and Montreal, you would enter Lake Ontario (p. 34), and might let go your anchor in the inland waters of New York. Thus you would sail from the middle of the Old World, into the heart of the New. In this voyage you would pass through five straits. You can easily tell me what a strait is, from the map.

A strait is a channel connecting two sheets of water, as two seas, or an ocean and a sea, gulf or bay.

Besides the straits mentioned in the sea-voyage, a glance at the map shows you a great many others. To pass between America and Asia, where they are nearest together, you would go through Behring Strait. You would sail through Davis Strait to go from the Atlantic Ocean to Baffin Bay, and through Hudson Strait into Hudson Bay.

A harbor is any sheet of water partly surrounded by land, where ships may anchor and find shelter from the violence of storms. On the next page, we see ships sheltered in Christmas Harbor, in Kerguelen's Land, an island southeast of Africa (p. 22.)

THE BOSPHORUS.

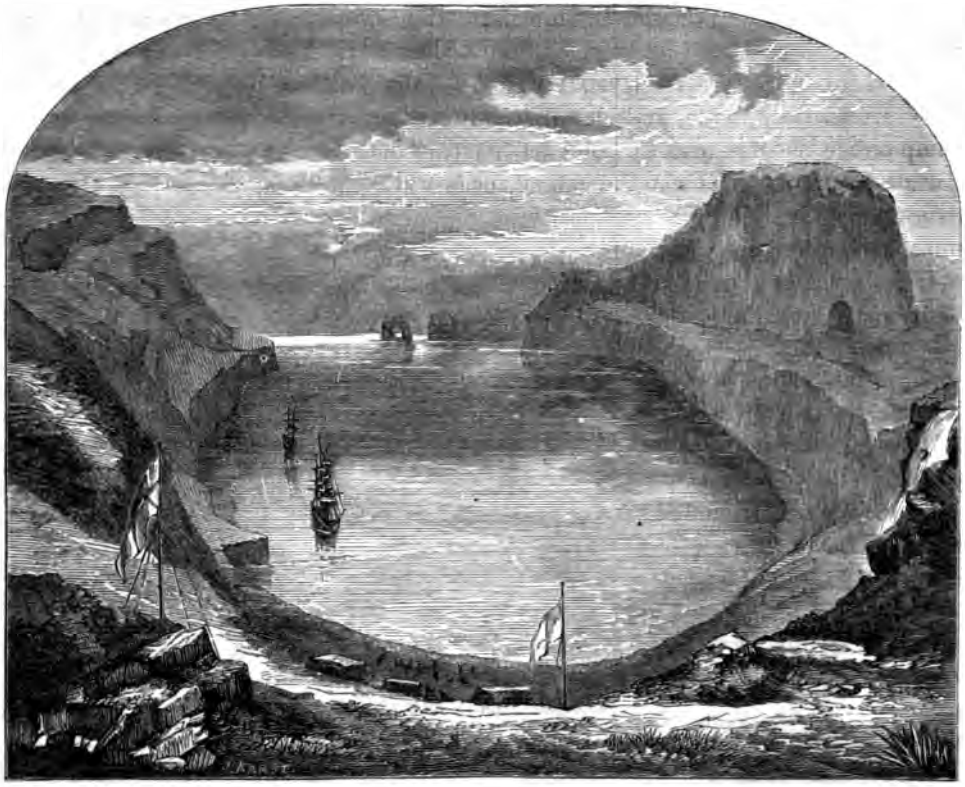
QUESTIONS.—Trace out on the map the sailing route from the Sea of Azof to Lake Ontario. What four straits would you pass through? What is a strait? Are there many straits? Tell me what lands Behring Strait separates, and what waters it unites? Davis Strait? What is a harbor?

LESSON VIII.

About Rivers, Lakes, Rain and Clouds.

T. The rivers are continually pouring water into the sea from the continents and islands; can you tell me why, then, the sea does not get more than full and overflow the land?

P. And may I ask why the springs and brooks



CHRISTMAS HARBOR.

and small rivers that supply the larger ones, do not get empty?

2d *P.* I think I can tell; because the clouds bring water from the seas to the land as fast as the rivers carry it to the seas.

T. Very well said; now listen to me while I tell you how the waters of the earth are constantly changing about.

Rivers are drains for the land, just as gutters and ditches are drains for our streets and fields. Rivers get their water from the brooks and streams among the hills, which you know are fed by springs and the springs are fed by—

P. The rains, and the melted hail and snow.

T. And the rains, hail and snow, are from—

P. The clouds.

T. The process is this:—the water is always evaporating from the sea, just as from the puddles in the road after a rain. This vapor is borne off by the clouds and the winds: the clouds drop it down as rain and snow; the rain nourishes the springs—the springs feed the brooks—the brooks make the rivers, and the rivers carry the water, after it has fertilized the soil, turned our mills and borne our barges and boats on their bosom, to the sea; and during the whole of this process, there is not a drop wasted, for all finds its way again, sooner or later, to the great and wide sea.

The *largest* river in the world is the Amazon, in South America. The Mississippi used to be considered the *longest*; but now, since it has been discovered that the Nile, in Africa, rises in a great lake which extends several degrees south of the equator (map, p. 83), it turns out that, measuring in a direct line from source to mouth, the river Nile is the longest in the world.

Sometimes the channels of rivers lie across hollows which they must fill before they can flow on toward the sea. In such places the water widens out and forms a lake, such as lake Pepin on the upper Mississippi (p. 39). Lakes are sheets of water lying within the land. Some of them are as large as seas, but their waters are generally fresh.

Look on p. 22, 31, or 39, and you will see represented the largest fresh-water lakes in the world,—"The Great Lakes" of North America. What are their names? Four of them are between the United States and British America; the boundary

line runs through the middle of them. You see the fifth is wholly within the United States.

These Lakes contain one-third of all the fresh water in the world. They are so deep, wide, and long, that it would be impossible to give you an idea of the quantity of water in them. The water that the Mississippi River carries to the sea in one hundred years, would not be more than enough to fill them once full; and the water that is now in all the rivers in the world, would be enough only to fill them about half full, if they were empty and the rivers could be poured into them.

The River St. Lawrence carries the water from these lakes to the sea and prevents them from overflowing their banks, and making the country around them uninhabitable. The water flows from Lakes Superior and Michigan into Huron, thence into Erie. Lake Ontario lies more than 300 feet below the level of Lake Erie.

The Niagara River carries the water from Lake Erie into Ontario. In the descent it rushes with a noise like thunder over a tremendous precipice, and makes the "Falls of Niagara." The majestic flow and gigantic leap of this immense body of water affords one of the grandest spectacles that is anywhere to be seen. People from all parts of the world come to see the Falls of Niagara.

FALLS OF NIAGARA.

QUESTIONS.—Where do the rivers run? Why does the sea not overflow? Can you tell me how the waters of the earth are continually changing about? Where does the rain come from? Where do the clouds come from? What are rivers like? Which is the largest river in the world? The longest? The next to the longest? What are lakes? Are lakes always fresh? Where, and what are "The Great Lakes?" Do they belong to the United States? What is said of the quantity of water in them? How do these waters reach the ocean? Which are the two largest of these lakes? Which is the lowest? What short but large river carries the water from Erie to Ontario? What is remarkable about it? Tell me about Niagara Falls.

LESSON IX.

On the Subdivisions of the Land.

You have studied the subdivisions of the water, let us now consider in this lesson the subdivisions of the land.

You have learned that there are four great masses of land, called continents, with the oceans flowing all around them, and that there are many smaller portions of land surrounded by water, called islands, of which the largest is Australia, so large, that it is sometimes called a continent.

In Lesson V. you learned that the ocean has many arms, called seas, bays, or gulfs, stretching into the land; so, if you look attentively at the map, you will see that the land has also many tongues or points, stretching out into the sea; these projecting portions of land are called capes or peninsulas according to their size and form.

Peninsula means *almost an island;* that is, a piece of land nearly, but not entirely surrounded by water. If you search carefully on the maps, you will find many peninsulas. Africa is a large peninsula; water is all around it except a little strip between the Mediterranean and Red Seas. America is almost cut in two by the Caribbean Sea.

SCENE ON THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

An isthmus is a narrow neck of land which connects two larger bodies of land. A strait is to the water, what an isthmus is to the land. The Isthmus of Suez and the Isthmus of Panama, one in Africa and the other in America, are the two most celebrated isthmuses in the world. There is a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama, which we have built; and the French have dug a canal across the Isthmus of Suez.

Here are some travellers riding on the Panama Railway, on a hand-car, that they may have a better view of the rich intertropical vegetation which you remember was alluded to in the first cut.

On the next page is a picture of the conveyance formerly used for crossing the Isthmus of Suez. This isthmus is all sand, and instead of being covered with a rank vegetation, as Panama is, it is all a barren waste, because it seldom or never rains there.

A cape is a tongue of land projecting into the sea. A high and rocky cape is a prom-

and makes two great peninsulas. Norway and Sweden, in the northwest part of Europe (p. 101), form a peninsula; so also does Florida, in the southern part of the United States, and Lower California, on the western side of America.

You observe that, as a rule, the coast lines in the northern half of the world, or northern hemisphere, are much more jagged than they are in the southern hemisphere, and that, consequently, there are many more seas, bays, gulfs, capes, and peninsulas in the former than there are in the latter.

QUESTIONS.—How many and what continents are there? What island is sometimes called a continent?

What names are given to the tongues of land that stretch into the sea? What is a peninsula? Name three large peninsulas. Find on the map three smaller ones and tell their names and where they are. What peninsula in the southern part of the United States? (p. 35.)

What is an isthmus? Which are the most celebrated isthmuses? What can you say about the Isthmus of Panama? About the Isthmus of Suez? What nation made the Suez Canal?

What is a cape? A promontory? How many capes? Look on the map of North America, and tell me the capes on the east coast, from north to south? How many do you find? Can you find as many on the western coast? What is sailing around a cape called?

SCENE ON THE ISTHMUS OF SUEZ.

ontory. The capes, like the islands, have never been counted, there are so many.

The names of a few of these you will find on the map of the World (p. 22), by looking along the coasts: Cape Farewell, south of Greenland; North Cape, north of Europe; Cape Verd, west of Africa; Cape of Good Hope, south of Africa, and Cape Horn, south of South America, &c.

LESSON X.

About Commercial Cities and Harbors.

A commercial city is a place of large trade where farmers, miners, manufacturers and traders, of all sorts, send their wares to market, and where merchants buy and sell; and the harbor is a place for the anchorage, and lading or unlading of the ships that fetch and carry this merchandise and produce.

It is curious to go down to the wharves and docks of a large seaport town where the ships lie, and watch what is going on.

You would see some ships arriving and some departing, some putting out the cargoes they have just brought, and others taking in those they are going to carry off. It is a very busy scene. But the scene presented to one on his first sailing into a foreign port is still more striking, especially if it is an Asiatic port; the rig of the vessels, the houses on the shore, the dress and manners of the people, all appear so strange to an American.

New York is the largest commercial city in the New World, and its harbor is most crowded with shipping. It is the most beautiful, too. In it you may see the flags of all nations, and ships from every part of the world. There, too, you may see lying in great piles on the wharves, boxes of teas, silks, and fire-crackers, which some ships have just landed from China; lemons, oranges, and pine-apples from the West Indies; coffee from Brazil; sugar from Cuba; raisins, grapes, and currants, with figs and other dried fruits, from the Mediterranean, besides all sorts of merchandise, as silks, laces, hardware, cutlery, watches, jewelry, &c., from Europe.

On the other hand, the narrow streets are crowded with carts and drays coming down from the warehouses, loaded with cotton, corn, provisions, rice, hemp, tobacco, furs, lumber, naval stores, petroleum, and all sorts of produce and merchandise, which our thrifty and enterprising people have to spare, and which our merchants are

A CHINESE PORT.

sending abroad in exchange for those very articles which have just been landed.

The three principal commercial harbors in the world are London and Liverpool in England, and New York in America.

The six most important of our commercial cities and harbors are Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans and San Francisco. Boston and Baltimore, as you see on map p. 35, are situated upon arms of the sea; New York is at the mouth of the Hudson River; Philadelphia is on the Delaware; New Orleans is near the mouth of the Mississippi; and San Francisco, on a bay of the same name, has one of the finest harbors in the world.

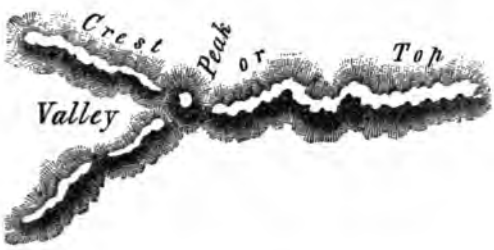
QUESTIONS.—What is a commercial city? What is a harbor? If you were to go to the wharves of a large seaport town, what would you see? Which is the largest commercial city in America? What is said about New York harbor? What might you see piled up on the docks? And what in the streets leading to the docks? What are the principal commercial harbors in the world? Which are the six most important commercial cities of the United States? Describe their situation.

LESSON XI.

About Mountains and Volcanoes.

A portion of land higher than the land about it, is a *hill;* if very high, it is a *mountain.* When the land is level, we call it a *plain;* if the plain is

large, grassy, and without trees, it is a *prairie;* if sandy, with nothing growing on it for a great distance in all directions, it is a *desert.* The space between two mountains or two hills, is a *valley.*



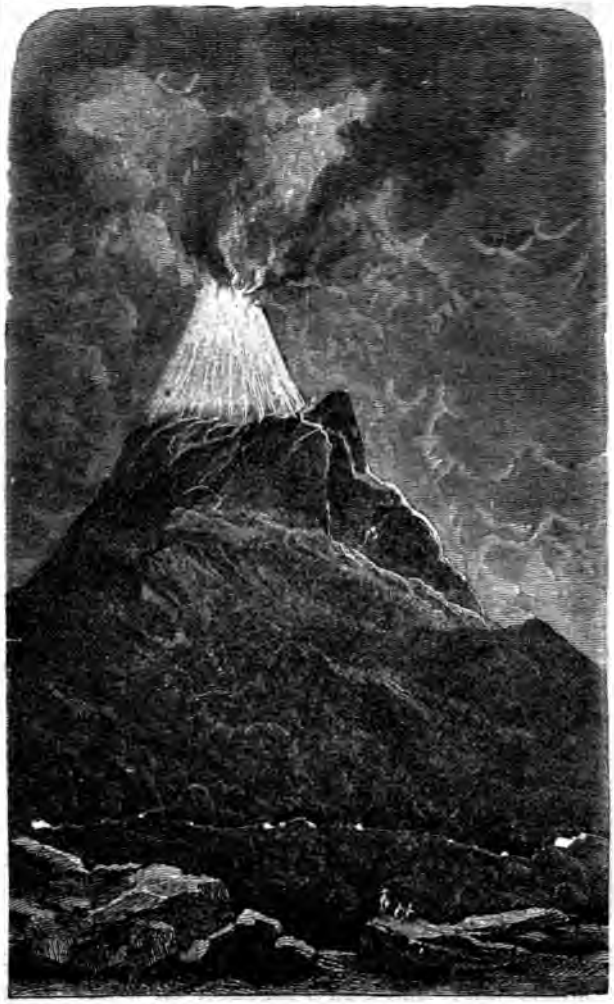
Great elevations of land often extend a long distance in irregular lines at varying heights. Such elevations are called *mountain ranges* or *chains.* Where portions of the range rise higher than the adjoining portions, they are called *peaks.*

Many of the high points of mountain ranges are now, or evidently have been, burning mountains or *volcanoes.*

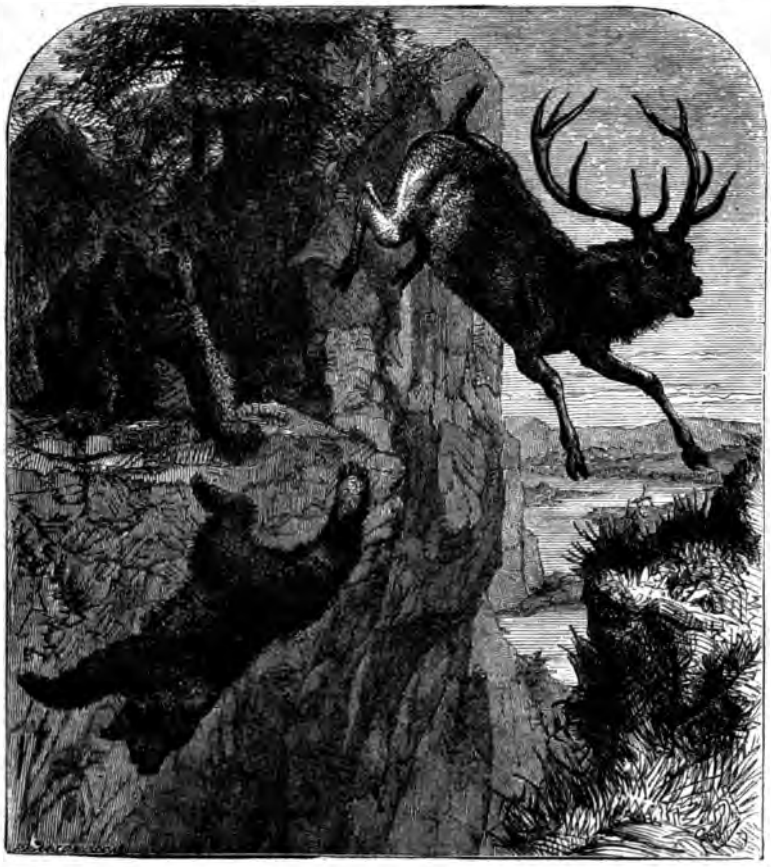
ORIZABA.

Here is a picture of the peak of Orizaba, a majestic snow-clad mountain in Mexico. Its fires have now gone out, but you see the crater, that great hole in it, which was the chimney, or the place at which the fire and smoke, the cinders and the ashes, and the lava used to come out. There are two travellers who have just been up to see it. Have you ever seen sulphur (sometimes called brimstone)? Perhaps the very piece that you saw, came from the crater of some extinct volcano.

Find the Himalaya range in Asia (map p. 93). This range is the highest in the world. But the longest mountain range is in America. You observe (p. 75), that the Andes rise in Patagonia, and run in a northerly direction for more than 3,000 miles, through the entire length of South America. At the isthmus they stoop and are turned off in a northwesterly direction, which they pursue, under



COTOPAXI IN 1741.



SCENE ON THE GREAT PLATEAU OF ASIA.

other names, through the entire length of North America also. The peaks of some of these mountains are so high that, though they are near the equator and in the hot country, where there is perpetual summer, yet their tops are always covered with snow. Mexico (p. 31), Quito, Bogota (p. 75), and other American cities, are supplied with ice from their neighboring snow-mountains. There is winter at the top, and summer at the bottom; for at the foot you see growing, in great perfection and luxuriance, grapes, oranges, olives, pineapples, and other delicious fruits, as well as flowers the most brilliant and beautiful.

Cotopaxi is one of the highest volcanoes in America. It is one of the peaks of the Andes, in Ecuador, not far from the famous city of Quito. It is 18,878 feet high, and though its foot is in the lap of perpetual summer, its top is in the region of everlasting winter. It is a terrific volcano. It is said, at one of its eruptions, to have sent up a column of flame and lava half a mile high, and its roarings and explosions have been heard at the distance of more than one hundred miles. Volcanoes sometimes go out after having burned many years. The fire within a volcano is hot enough to melt the hardest rocks, and when one "breaks out," it throws out immense columns of this melted matter, which, falling and rolling down the sides of the mountain, becomes a flaming flood, sometimes swallowing up, in its fiery course, houses, farms, villages, and towns, with all their inhabitants.

The great central plateau, or *steppes*, of Asia,—as *the vast elevated region* of the interior is sometimes called,—is the largest and most celebrated in the world for its mountain gorges, deep precipices, and frightful chasms.

In the picture is a stag, hunted by bears, leaping a chasm 33 feet broad; one of his pursuers has tumbled in.

All such subdivisions of the land as we have thus far studied, are called *natural divisions*. There are other divisions made by man, such as empires, kingdoms, republics, states, counties, townships, and sections; these are called *political divisions*.

QUESTIONS.—What is a hill? A mountain? A plain? A prairie? A desert? A valley? A mountain range? A peak?

What is a volcano? Where is Orizaba? What can you tell about it? Is it a burning mountain now? Where does sulphur come from? Which is the highest mountain range in the world? In what country is it? Trace it on the map. Which is the longest mountain range? On what maps do you look for it? What is said about the height of some of the peaks of the Andes, near the equator? How do the tops of these peaks look different from their base? What and where is Cotopaxi? How high is it? What is said of one of its eruptions? of its roaring? What is the most celebrated plateau in the world? Where is it? (Page. 93.) What do you mean by natural divisions of land? By political divisions?

BOUNDARY POST.

mountains. When there are no natural boundaries, such as rivers, lakes, or oceans, to mark limits of bordering states, their boundary lines are run through the forests, and pillars of wood or stone are set up here and there as boundary marks. The boundary lines of the United States extend 3,000 miles from east to west, and more than 1,500 from north to south; and, though this country is so large, its boundaries are just as well determined as are the boundaries of a farmer's land in the country, or of the lots in a city.

Here is a hunting party returning from the Valley of the Saskatchawan; they are crossing the line, and cheering a boundary mark: they are so glad to get back to their own country.

LESSON XII.

About Boundaries.

By the boundaries of a country or state, we mean those lines which mark its limits, show its shape and fix its size.

Can you tell me how the play-ground is bounded? (Let the teacher show the cardinal points, [Lesson IV.] and the boundaries, whether walls, palings, hedges, fences, ditches, brooks, roads, &c., and then let the pupil name them, beginning at the north, and going to the east, then to the south and west, only on four sides. This is the order—north, east, south, west—in which boundaries should always be named.)

If you were to cross these boundaries, you would be on land that belongs to somebody else. Just so it is with all countries; they all have their boundaries, which, though they are not marked by fences and ditches, are marked by limits and lines just as distinctly. If a river, lake, or mountain range is between two countries, the boundary line is generally the middle of the river or lake, or the crest of the

QUESTIONS.—Can the boundary lines between countries be seen? How are they marked sometimes in the forest? If a river, lake, or mountain, what part of it is the boundary line? In what order should you name the boundaries?

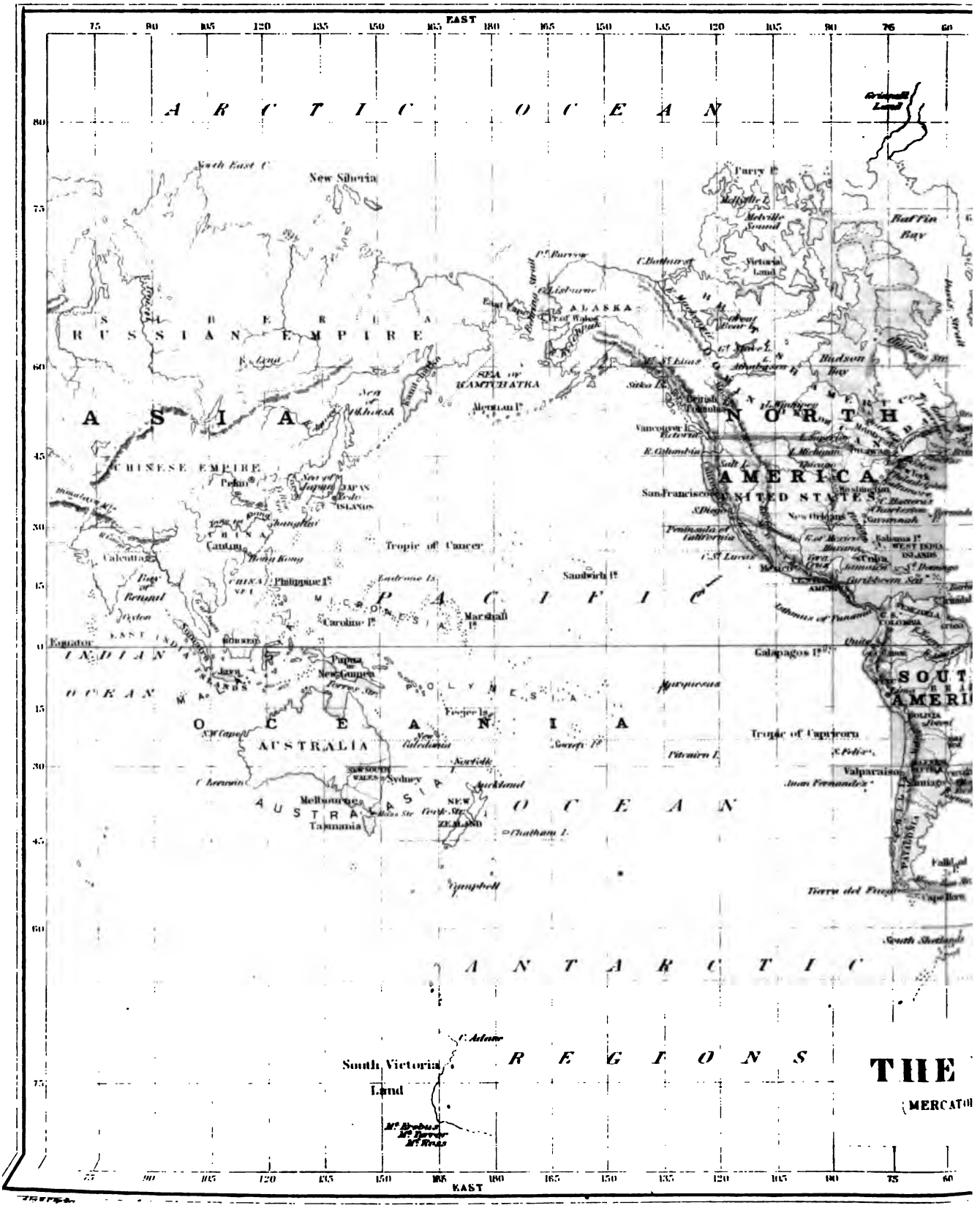
Now suppose you were to cross the boundary line of the United States on the north or on the south, in whose possessions would you be? On the east, or on the west, where would you be? (See map of the United States, p. 35).

How, then, are the United States bounded on the north? ANS.—*The United States are bounded on the north by British Columbia and the Dominion of Canada.* How on the east? On the south? On the west?

LESSON XIII.

Review and Studies on the Map of the World.

What are the largest masses of land called? How many continents are there? What are they? What two great peninsulas form the New World? How are they united? What gulf and sea lie between them?


EAST
ARCTIC OCEAN
New Siberia
Parry Is.
Melville Sound
Baffin Bay
Victoria Land
RUSSIAN EMPIRE
SIBERIA
ALASKA
Hudson Bay
SEA OF KAMTCHATKA
ASIA
NORTH AMERICA
CHINESE EMPIRE
Pekin
JAPAN ISLANDS
Sea of Japan
CHINA
Canton
Hong Kong
Calcutta
Tropic of Cancer
San Francisco
UNITED STATES
New Orleans
Savannah
Bahama Is.
WEST INDIA ISLANDS
Cuba
Jamaica
Caribbean Sea
Sandwich Is.
PACIFIC
Philippine Is.
Marshall Is.
Caroline Is.
Equator
INDIAN OCEAN
Galapagos Is.
Papua or New Guinea
Java
POLYNESIA
Marquesas
Fiji Is.
OCEANIA
AUSTRALIA
New Caledonia
Tropic of Capricorn
Norfolk I.
Sydney
Auckland
Melbourne
Tasmania
NEW ZEALAND
Chatham I.
Campbell
Valparaiso
Juan Fernandez
Falkland Is.
Tierra del Fuego
South Shetlands
ANTARCTIC
REGIONS
C. Adams
South Victoria Land
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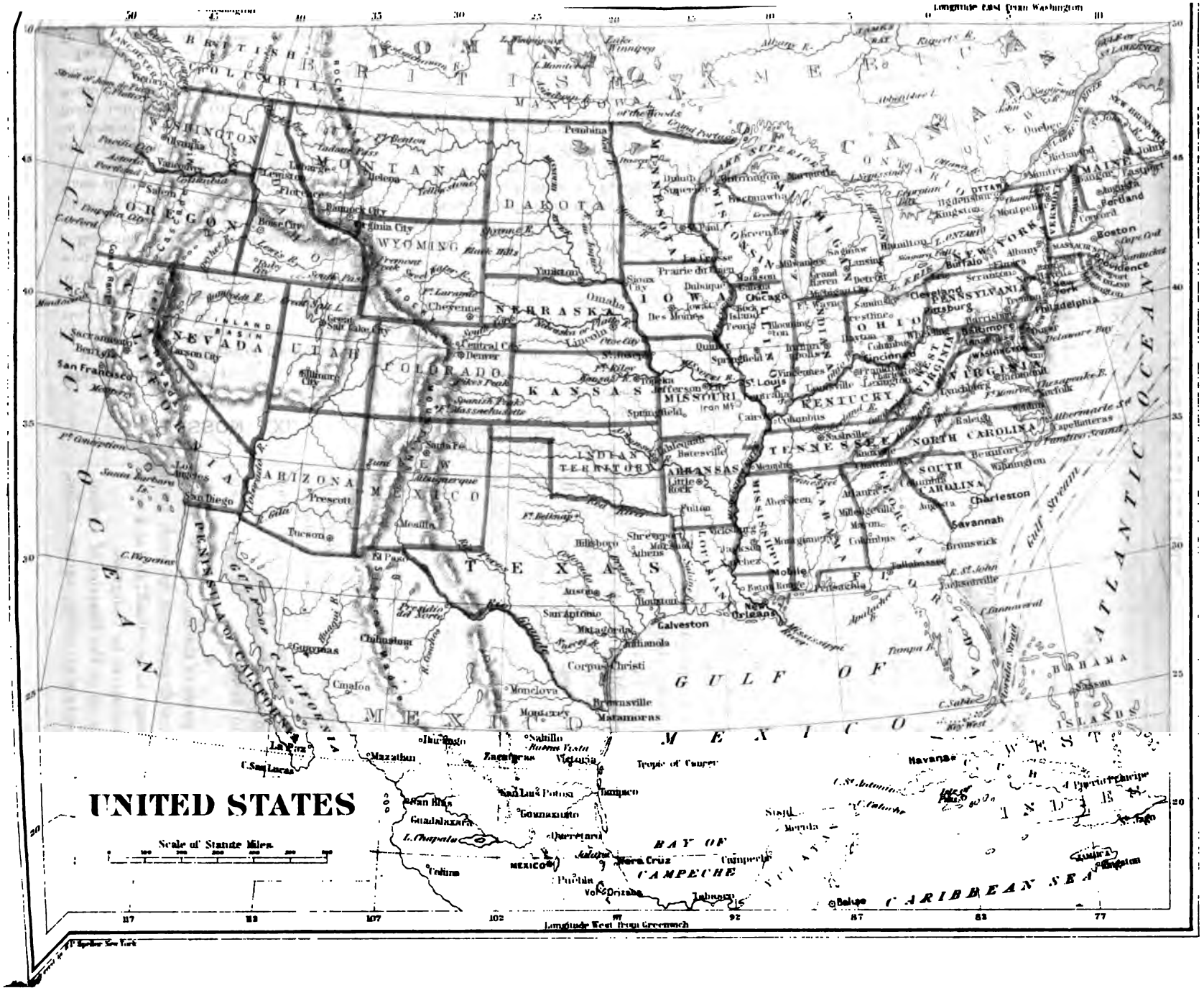

UNITED STATES
Scale of Statute Miles
Longitude East from Washington
Longitude West from Greenwich
BRITISH POSSESSIONS
BRITISH COLUMBIA
MANITOBA
CANADA
WASHINGTON
OREGON
CALIFORNIA
NEVADA
UTAH
MONTANA
WYOMING
COLORADO
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
DAKOTA
NEBRASKA
KANSAS
INDIAN TERRITORY
TEXAS
MINNESOTA
IOWA
MISSOURI
ARKANSAS
LOUISIANA
WISCONSIN
MICHIGAN
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
OHIO
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
GEORGIA
FLORIDA
SOUTH CAROLINA
NORTH CAROLINA
VIRGINIA
WEST VIRGINIA
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW YORK
VERMONT
NEW HAMPSHIRE
MAINE
MASSACHUSETTS
NEW BRUNSWICK
NOVA SCOTIA
ONTARIO
QUEBEC
GULF OF MEXICO
ATLANTIC OCEAN
BAY OF CAMPECHE
CARIBBEAN SEA
BAHAMA ISLANDS
WEST INDIES
MEXICO
Pembina
Winnipeg
Duluth
Superior
Chicago
Milwaukee
Green Bay
Detroit
Toronto
Kingston
Montreal
Quebec
Portland
Boston
Providence
Hartford
New York
Albany
Buffalo
Philadelphia
Pittsburg
Baltimore
Washington
Richmond
Norfolk
Raleigh
Charleston
Savannah
Brunswick
Tallahassee
Mobile
New Orleans
Galveston
Corpus Christi
Brownsville
Matamoras
Monterey
Saltillo
Victoria
Tampico
San Luis Potosi
Guanajuato
Guadalajara
Querretaro
Mexico
Puebla
Vera Cruz
Campeche
Havana
Nassau
Belize
Olympia
Salem
Portland
Sacramento
San Francisco
San Diego
Los Angeles
Santa Barbara
Carson City
Virginia City
Salt Lake City
Cheyenne
Denver
Central City
Santa Fe
Albuquerque
Prescott
Tucson
El Paso
Austin
Houston
Sarapiono
Matagorda
Chihuahua
Guaymas
Cinaloa
Mazatlan
Durango
Zacatecas
Colorado
Pikes Peak
Spanish Peaks
Mt. Massachusetts
Mt. Lincoln
Mt. Silver
Mt. Ouray
Mt. Lincoln
Mt. Lincoln
Mt. Lincoln

What three continents does the Old World contain? Which of these are united by the Isthmus of Suez? Which are separated by the Mediterranean Sea? By the Red Sea? What two ranges of mountains and what two seas separate Europe from Asia?

Which is the largest continent? The smallest? Where do the Old and New Worlds come nearest together? What strait separates them?

How many islands are there? What is an island? Which is the largest of them all, so large that it is sometimes called a continent? What curious things might you see in Australia? Mention five large islands near Australia. What great island division do these islands belong to? What group of islands east of Asia? *J—n.* What island east of Africa? What important islands in the western part of Europe? What island between Europe and Greenland? East of and near North America? What strait separates it from the continent? What group of Islands between North and South America? By what gulf and sea are they washed? Which is the largest of these islands? What island south of South America? What strait separates it from the continent?

What is the difference between an island and a peninsula? What are the two largest peninsulas in North America? What one on the western coast? What peninsula east of the Gulf of Mexico? (See map, p. 35.)

What two countries in the northwest part of Europe form a peninsula? What two in the southwest part of Europe? Is Africa a peninsula? What strip of land connects it with Asia? What is an isthmus? What are the two most famous isthmuses? Would you travel in the same manner across each of them? How would the scenes that would meet your eye in crossing each differ? Between what two seas in eastern Asia is the peninsula of Corea? Between what, the peninsula of Kamtchatka? (pp. 22, 93.)

What is a cape? What name is sometimes given to a high cape? What cape forms the southern extremity of Greenland? The southeastern extremity of Newfoundland? The most easterly point of South America? The most southerly? The southern end of the peninsula of California? What cape in America is nearest Asia? What cape in Asia is nearest America? What cape is at the southern extremity of Africa? The most easterly point of Africa? The most northern cape of Europe? Of Asia? Of Australia? (pp. 22, 31, 75, 83, 93, 101.)

What long mt. range in North America? In South America? In this range are found the volcanoes, Cotopaxi and Chimborazo, which have been previously mentioned. What two ranges of mountains between Europe and Asia? In what part of Asia are the Himalaya mountains? What other range is in the interior of Asia? (pp. 31, 75, 83, 93, 101.)

Do we know whether there be an Antarctic Ocean? (p. 10) How large is the unexplored area about the S. Pole? Name the four great oceans. Which is the largest ocean? What oceans surround the western continent? The eastern continents, or Old World? To pass from New York or Charleston, on the eastern side of the New World, to the Old World, what ocean would you cross? In what direction sail to the British Islands? To go from San Francisco, on the western side of North America, to China, what Ocean would you cross? Near what islands, whose capital is a very large city, would you pass? Through what sea, and leaving what other sea and what peninsula to the north? What large Chinese city, the capital, might you go to, not far from the sea-shore? (pp. 22, 93.)

By what three names are the arms of the sea designated? What bay between North America and Greenland? Of what ocean is it an arm? What strait leads into it? What other large bay in North America? Through what strait might you sail into it? Into what gulf does the Strait of Belle Isle lead? Where is the Gulf of Mexico? The Caribbean Sea? What strait south of South America? What lands does it separate? What oceans does it unite? What lands does Behring Strait separate, and what oceans does it unite? (pp. 22, 31.)

Suppose you were at Lisbon in Portugal, and wanted to sail around the Old World, via North Cape and the Arctic Ocean, keeping near the coast and entering all the bays, gulfs, and seas named on map (p. 22), till you reach the Black Sea; name them in their order, beginning with the Bay of Biscay. You would sail on the waters of how many oceans? Through what strait east of Asia; south of India; through what strait between the Island of Sumatra and the Malay peninsula; through what channel east of Africa; through what celebrated strait into the Mediterranean Sea? (pp. 101, 93, 83.)

North America has the largest lakes, and next to the longest river; South America has the largest river; Africa the longest river; Asia the highest mountains; America the longest range. Name these five "Great Lakes;" name these rivers, and tell in what direction and into what ocean or sea they flow; name the mountains.

Between what two grand divisions is the largest inland sea? What is it? What straight connects it with the Atlantic Ocean?

Which is the largest ocean? (Less. V., p. 10.) What great island division lies chiefly in its waters? (p. 9.)

Why does the ocean never get full and overflow? Where does the rain come from? Where do the clouds come from?

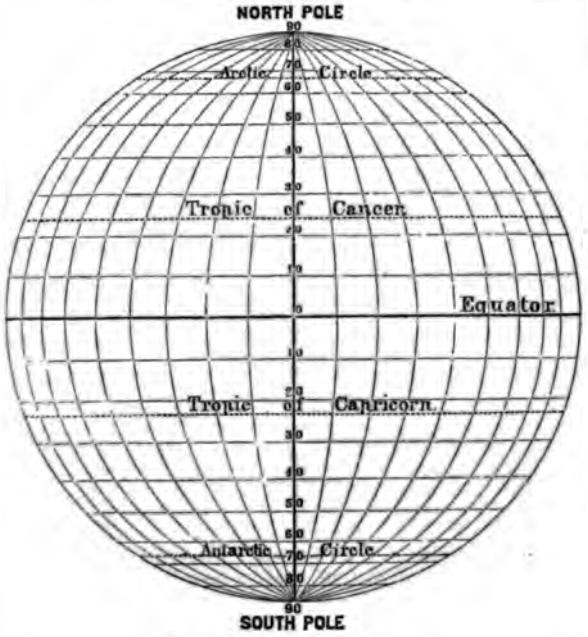
LESSON XIV.

About the Lines Used on Maps.

You see on the maps lines running across from top to bottom, and from side to side. There are no such lines to be seen on the surface of the earth, just as there are no boundary-lines to be seen between two townships or two countries; but these

lines are used for convenience in telling where places are. For instance, if a sea-captain, just arrived from the other side of the world, should report that he had met a ship, the one in which your father and mother were going to Europe, "in north latitude 40 degrees, and west longitude 35 degrees," and that all on board were well, you would know where to look on the map, and could think just where your parents were, a little way west of the Azores Islands. (See p. 22.)

The point of this round earth farthest north, just under the North Star, of which you learned in Lesson IV., is called the North Pole, and the point



PARALLELS AND MERIDIANS.

diametrically opposite to it, is the South Pole. The line passing through the centre of the earth, and connecting the two poles, is the axis* of the earth, around which it revolves every twenty-four hours. It is this revolution of the earth on its axis, you remember (Less. II.), which causes day and night.

* If the teacher has no globe, he may aid the child's comprehension by using an orange, an apple, or any round body instead of a globe. A straight stick, thrust through its centre, would represent the axis; a line might be made on its surface to show the equator, &c.

An imaginary line, passing round the earth from east to west, half way between the two poles, is called the equator; it divides the earth into two halves, called the northern and southern hemispheres. You learned about hemispheres in Lesson II.

Lines that are parallel with the equator, are called parallels of latitude. The latitude of a place is its distance from the equator. Places north of the equator are in north latitude; places south of the equator are in south latitude.

The distance from the equator to either pole is divided into 90 equal parts, called degrees, and written thus: 90°.

You also see in the figure, and on the maps, other lines; they run north and south across the equator. All of these pass through each pole, and are called meridians of longitude. We reckon longitude from the meridian of Greenwich, England, or from Washington, United States. Longitude is distance in *degrees* east or west from this meridian. All places east of it are in east longitude; all places west of it are in west longitude. The figures on the sides of the maps indicate latitude; those on the top and bottom, longitude. (See p. 22, 35, 101.)

The figure shows you other lines which you will wish to know about. You see two dotted lines, each side of the equator. These are the tropics. The tropic of Cancer is 23½ degrees north of the equator; and the tropic of Capricorn is the same distance south of the equator.

You also see two other dotted lines near the Poles; the Arctic Circle, near the North Pole, and the Antarctic Circle, near the South Pole. These two Circles, are each 23½ degrees from its Pole—just as far as the tropics are from the equator.*

QUESTIONS.—Are there such lines on the surface of the earth as you see on maps, running across from top to bottom and side to side? Why do we have them on maps? Where is the North Pole? The South Pole? What is the Equator? Into what hemispheres does it divide the earth?

* The teacher should familiarly explain these lines, illustrating them by means of the globe, the figure, drawings on the blackboard, &c. Also turn to the maps and show the practical use of them.

What are parallels of latitude? Are the United States in north latitude or south latitude? Is Australia in north or in south latitude? Between what parallels (p. 22)? What is longitude? Is North America in east or west longitude? Where do you find the figures that indicate latitude? Longitude? Now look on the map, (p. 22), state the latitude—North or South—and the longitude—East or West—of Ottawa, in Canada; of New Orleans, in La.; of Valparaiso, in South America; the islands of New Zealand; Shanghai, in China; Aden, in Arabia; St. Petersburg, in Russia.

LESSON XV.

About Climate, Productions, and the Occupations of Men.

In all parts of the World, the productions of the soil depend upon climate; and in every country the occupations of the people are regulated by its productions.

You see, from the mere statement of this proposition, that there is in nature an obvious and natural dependence between the climate of every country, the productions of its soil, and the occupations of its people.

This is a subject of great importance. You are quite old enough to understand it, and to learn something about those laws of nature which govern the geographical distribution of labor, if you will pay attention to this lesson.

1. As to Climates.—By the climate of a country, we mean its degree of heat or cold, wetness or dryness, &c. Not only are we in our pursuits and amusements governed by climate, but the habits of all plants and animals are controlled by it. How different are our habits, our dress, and the aspects of nature, in summer from winter!

These two seasons are but different climates at the same place. And though you may not have travelled to see how the climate of one country differs from the climate of another, how the productions of the soil vary, and the pursuits of the people change, yet by remaining at home and observing the seasons, you can see that climate *does* influence labor and affect both plant and animal.

In the Spring, the trees bud, the flowers bloom, the swallows come, the birds sing, mate, and build, and all nature is gay. The people are planting and sowing.

The days grow longer, the weather gets warmer, the climate has changed; you are in the midst of summer and roses; how different is everything! The reapers are in the field; the birds begin to hatch and quit their nests; the buds have passed from flower to fruit, and the geographer, though a stranger in the land, would tell you the season of the year merely by the occupations of the people on the way-side.

Again there is a change; the days begin to get shorter and the nights cooler. The swallows have gone to other climes, the snow has fallen, and the forests are bare. The apples are gathered; boys and girls go nutting; and everybody is busy preparing for the winter, which, with its mantles of snow and sheets of ice, puts a check upon all outdoor enjoyment, and reminds you again that your climate has changed, and, with it, occupation.

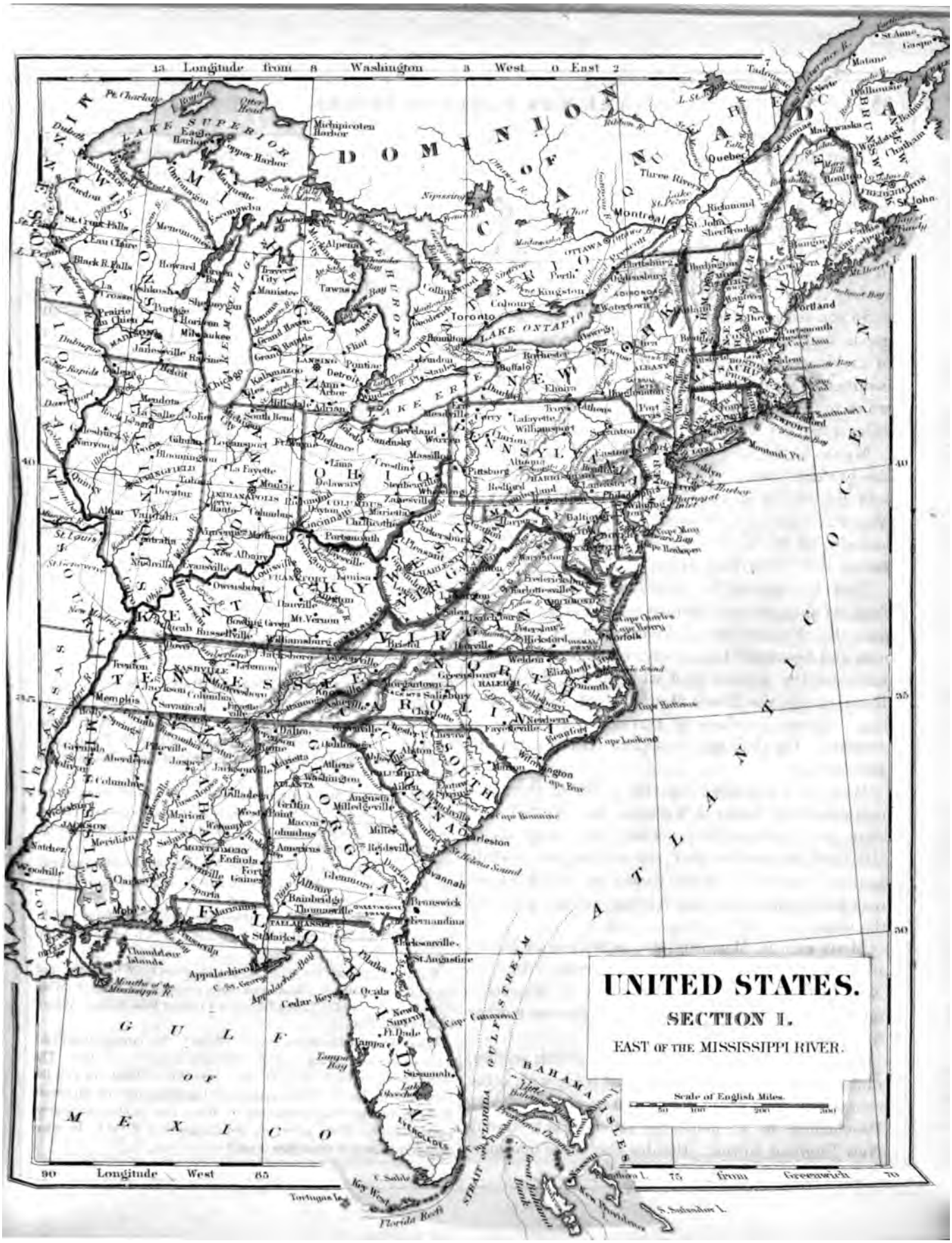
Thus you see the dependence of occupations on climate, and see how the employments of the people, even at the same place, vary with the seasons; much more do they vary in countries far apart.

Climate depends upon many circumstances; but we will consider in this lesson only the principal circumstance that controls it, and that is its latitude, which, you know, is distance from the Equator. As a rule:—The nearer the Equator (p. 25), the warmer the climate; so that at the Poles there is no summer, it is all winter; and at the Equator there is no winter, it is all summer.

Questions.—What general rule is given about the connection between climate, productions, and the occupations of men? What do we mean by the climate of a country? What do we call the different climates that are found in the same place in different parts of the year? How many seasons are there? Name them. Tell me about spring; about the change to summer, autumn and winter. What one principal circumstance, that controls climate, is mentioned? What rule is given?

Now I wish you to read and study the next section very carefully, and find on the maps all the places referred to in it. It is too long for one lesson, but I hope you may find it as interesting as it is important. Perhaps your teacher will allow you to read it aloud in the class and talk with you about it, before requiring you to recite it.

2. Productions and Occupations.—And now, to see how the productions of every country are affected by its climates, and consequently the industry of its inhabitants, let us make a map journey from


UNITED STATES.
SECTION I.
EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.
Scale of English Miles.
Longitude from Washington West East
Longitude West from Greenwich
DOMINION OF CANADA
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE HURON
LAKE ERIE
LAKE ONTARIO
GULF OF MEXICO
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF STREAM
STRAIT OF FLORIDA
BAHAMA ISLE
Florida Reefs
Key West
Tortugas Is.
Quebec
Montreal
Toronto
Detroit
Chicago
Milwaukee
St. Louis
New Orleans
Mobile
Savannah
Charleston
Norfolk
Washington
Philadelphia
New York
Boston
Portland
Cape Cod
Cape Hatteras
Cape Lookout
Cape Fear
Cape Canaveral
Cape Florida
Cape Sable
Cape Henlopen
Cape May
Cape Charles
Cape Ann
Cape Ray
Cape Breton
Cape Cornwall
Cape Ann
Mouths of the Mississippi R.
Chandeleur Islands
Appalachicola
Cedar Keys
Pensacola
St. Augustine
Jacksonville
Key West
Tampa
Ocala
Savannah
Brunswick
Fernandina
Charleston
Wilmington
Beaufort
Cape Lookout
Cape Hatteras
Cape Henlopen
Cape May
Cape Charles
Cape Ann
Cape Cod
Cape Breton
Cape Ray
Cape Cornwall
Cape Canaveral
Cape Florida
Cape Sable
Great Bahama Bank
New Providence
S. Salvador I.
Matanzas
Havana
Nassau
Cuba
Bermuda
Anticosti I.
Newfoundland
Prince Edward I.
Nova Scotia
New Brunswick
Canada
Michigan
Wisconsin
Minnesota
Iowa
Illinois
Indiana
Ohio
Kentucky
Tennessee
Mississippi
Alabama
Georgia
Florida
Louisana
Arkansas
Missouri
Kansas
Nebraska
Texas
Maine
New Hampshire
Vermont
New York
Pennsylvania
Maryland
Delaware
New Jersey
Virginia
North Carolina
South Carolina
Massachusetts
Connecticut
Rhode Island
Lake Superior
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Lake Champlain
Lake Pontchartrain
Lake Okeechobee
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Lake Superior
Lake Champlain
Lake Pontchartrain
Lake Okeechobee
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Lake Superior
Lake Champlain
Lake Pontchartrain
Lake Okeechobee

A SCENE IN BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

LESSON XXVI.

The Middle States. (Map, p. 39.)

	Name.	Abbreviation.	Capital.
1	New York,	N. Y.	Albany.
2	New Jersey,	N. J.	Trenton.
3	Pennsylvania,	Penn.	Harrisburg.
4	Delaware,	Del.	Dover.
5	Maryland,	Md.	Annapolis.
	District of Columbia,	D. C.	Washington.

This section occupies a middle position among the Atlantic States, extending from the New England States on the east, to the Great Lakes on the northwest and the Potomac River on the southwest, between the 38th and 45th parallels of north latitude.

The climate of New York is much like that of the New England States lying east of it, but of course the seasons become milder as you go farther south. In Maryland, Delaware, and the south part of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, there is but little snow in winter, while in New Jersey, Delaware, and eastern Maryland the climate is a little milder than farther inland, especially in the mountain region, where it is always colder, as you have already learned. (p. 36.)

The principal vegetable productions are wheat, corn, and hay in all the States, with buckwheat and the hardy orchard fruits in New York. New Jersey, and Delaware, are noted for their peaches. Many farmers there depend more upon their fruit than upon their wheat crop. The delicious canned fruit and vegetables which you buy in the shops are grown chiefly in the orchards and gardens of this section.

In many parts of these States there is fine grazing. They have numerous flocks and herds, yielding large quantities of butter and cheese, hides and wool.

In addition to the live stock of Maryland, the waters of Chesapeake Bay abound in the finest of fish and game. The oyster trade of Baltimore is so large as to constitute a separate branch of industry. It has been estimated that the fish and fowl annually yielded by the Chesapeake to Maryland and Virginia, are worth nearly as much as the gold of California.

The large cities, such as New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Baltimore, and Washington, are mostly supplied from the gardens and dairies of these States, and their population is so large in comparison with the population of their agricultural regions, that the farmers cannot produce much more than enough for themselves and the cities and towns.

Thus, owing partly to difference of climate, and partly to other causes, Maryland is the first State, as you travel south from New England, in which you find, after satisfying the wants of her own people, a surplus of vegetable productions for commerce.

QUESTIONS.—Give the names, abbreviations, and capitals of the Middle States. Where is this section situated? Tell me about the climate of the Middle States. Why is the southern part milder than the northern part? (See Less. XV.) Is it generally milder in the eastern part or in the middle and western parts?

What are the principal vegetable productions? What others are found in New York? For what are New Jersey and Delaware noted? What do the grazing portions of this section yield? To what kingdom of nature do these things belong? (See note, p. 27.) What is said of Maryland and the products of the Chesapeake Bay?

Do more people in these States live in the country or in the cities and towns? Why are not many vegetable productions exported? Which State has enough and to spare?

LESSON XXVII.

More about the Middle States. Map, p. 39.)

All of these States, except Delaware, are rich in mineral productions. The salt springs of Syracuse, in New York, produce a sixth part of all the salt consumed in the United States. Delaware alone has no iron. Pennsylvania is the great coal and iron State; in some of the coal-mines you might travel for miles under ground in the passage-ways from which coal has been taken.

The iron is manufactured into rails for railroads, and into various machines, guns, and implements. Pittsburg and Scranton owe their prosperity chiefly to coal and iron; Corry to petroleum, and Wilmington, Del., to gunpowder, the construction of steamships, etc.

Maryland is crossed by the same mountains from which Pennsylvania digs her iron and coal, and is rich in both these minerals. The Alleghany Mountains, you notice on the map, extend all the way from Georgia to New York. They are exceedingly rich in minerals and mineral waters.

Cumberland, Maryland, is rich in coal-mines as Pennsylvania and West Virginia are in petroleum oil. People dig wells from which, instead of water, they get petroleum. Sometimes, when an oil-vein is struck, the oil spouts up in a column three or four times as high as this room.

OIL-WELL.

You can now easily understand that commerce, manufacturing, and mining are the leading occupations of these States. They have many towns and cities where cotton, woolen, silk, leather, rubber iron, silver, or other goods are manufactured. Among these are Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Jersey City, Paterson, and Rochester.

From New York, which is the great commercial emporium of this continent, and from Baltimore and Philadelphia, are *exported* to other countries the wheat, flour, corn, cotton, tobacco, and other articles that are brought to these cities for that purpose from various parts of the country. Those articles are exchanged abroad for coffee, tea, silk, and other merchandise, which is brought into the country, *i. e.*, *imported.*

QUESTIONS.—Are the States all rich in minerals? What mineral has N. Y. in abundance? Which is the great mining State? What can you tell me about the coal-mines? About the iron? What of the minerals of Md.? What other interesting mineral? In what States is it found?

What are the leading occupations of these States? What kinds of goods are manufactured? Name some of the manufacturing towns; the commercial emporium of this continent. What are exported? What do you mean by *export*? Can you mention some things that are *imported* from other countries?

BATTLE MONUMENT, BALTIMORE.

LESSON XXVIII.

Map Studies on the Middle States. (p. 39.)

Are the five Middle States larger or smaller than the six Eastern States? Which, judging by the map, is the largest of the Middle States? Which is the smallest?

New York has a larger population and greater wealth than any other State of the Union, and is sometimes called the "Empire State." Pennsylvania ranks second in population, and has been called the "Keystone State," because like the keystone in the middle of an arch it was in the middle of the original Thirteen States.

Which of the Middle States has the greatest length of sea-coast? Which of them has the greatest length of lake-coast? Which has no sea-coast? Which of them border on the Great Lakes?

Give the boundaries and name the capital of New York; of New Jersey; of Pennsylvania; of Delaware; of Maryland.

Is the greatest length of New York from north to south, or east and west? How is it with Pennsylvania? Maryland?

What capes at the entrance of Delaware Bay? Where is Delaware Bay? Chesapeake Bay? They are arms of what ocean?

Name the rivers that flow into these arms of the sea. What large river bounds Md. on the west? Between what States flows the Potomac River? What large river rises in N. Y., and crosses Penn. and a part of Md.? What river separates Penn. from N. Y. and New Jersey? Where does the Delaware empty its waters? What river in N. Y. runs almost south, in a nearly straight line? What harbor and cities at its mouth?

New York occupies an Island at the mouth of the Hudson, which furnishes a broad and deep harbor. It far exceeds every other city of the Union in population and wealth. At its wharves you might see shipping from almost every port of the world.

Through what large river do the waters of northern and western New York seek the ocean? What large western river has its head waters in N. Y., Penn., and West Virginia? What two rivers form the Ohio? What city is at their junction? On what rivers are the capitals of N. Y., N. J., and Penn., and on which bank are they? (As one sails down a river, the bank on his right hand is the *right bank*, and that on his left is the *left bank*.)

What short river connects Lakes Erie and Ontario? Which way does it flow? What town near it? What makes the Niagara River so famous?

From what part of these States do the waters flow to the ocean through rivers whose general course is south or southeast? How do the waters of northern and northwestern New York reach the ocean? Parts of which of these States are drained into the Gulf of Mexico? How?

Where is Philadelphia, the largest city in Penn.? On which bank of the Delaware? What source of wealth do Maryland and Virginia find in the Chesapeake Bay? (p. 40.)

Which way from New York to Trenton? From Trenton to Philadelphia? From Philadelphia to Baltimore? From Baltimore to Washington? You notice they are all nearly in a straight line.

On what bay is Baltimore, the largest city in Md.? How far from Washington? (Measure with the "scale of miles.")

The people of Baltimore are distinguished for their enterprise. They took the lead in ship-building, and the "Baltimore Clippers," have furnished all nations with models for their fastest ships. Baltimore is called the "Monumental City," from the beautiful monuments which adorn the ctiy.

Philadelphia—which means *brotherly love*—is called the "Quaker City," because of its origin, and the large number of Quakers among its inhabitants. It is celebrated for its cleanliness, its fine market-place, and its schools for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind. Congress sat in Philadelphia when it made the "Declaration of Independence," and the hall in which its meetings were held is called "Independence Hall" to this day.

How many years since that declaration was made? (Lesson XIX.)

In what city does Congress now hold its sessions? Where is it? On what river? On which bank of the Potomac? The site for it was selected by General Washington, the first President, when it was only a wood and marsh.

If you were to sail down the Delaware River to the ocean, how many, and what States would you pass on your right? On your left? What cities on each side? What capes would you pass? In travelling from New York city to Washington, what four States would you cross? What three large rivers? (The Hudson flows on the west of New York city.)

On what lake would you sail from Oswego to Rochester, where

the largest flouring-mills in New York are? What town do you find in the interior of New York that is famous for its salines or salt-springs? What town in the western part of Maryland is the centre of a large coal-mining district? What city famous for its glass and iron manufactures, at the junction of the rivers forming the Ohio? In what State? In what part of Pa. are Reading and Scranton?—they are the centres of the anthracite coal trade. Oil City, in the petroleum region? What town in the northern part of Delaware is famous for its powder-mills? Sometimes the powder in a powder-mill is set fire to accidentally, and there is a terrible explosion; such explosions at Wilmington have sometimes been heard or felt at Philadelphia; how far is that by the scale?

Can you describe a journey by water from the capital of New York to the capital of Pennsylvania? From Philadelphia to Oswego, by water?

LESSON XXIX.

The Southern States. (Maps, pp. 39 and 47.)

Name.	Abbreviation.	Capital.
1 Virginia,	Va.	Richmond.
2 North Carolina,	N. C.	Raleigh.
3 South Carolina,	S. C.	Columbia.
4 Georgia,	Ga.	Atlanta.
5 Florida,	Fla.	Tallahassee.
6 Alabama,	Ala.	Montgomery.
7 Mississippi,	Miss.	Jackson.
8 Louisiana,	La.	New Orleans.
9 Texas,	Tex.	Austin.
10 Arkansas,	Ark.	Little Rock.
11 Tennessee,	Tenn.	Nashville.
	Territories.	
1 Indian Territory.	Ind. Ter.	Tahlequah.
2 New Mexico,	N. Mex.	Santa Fé.

Turn to the map of the United States and see where these States are situated. You will easily remember which they are, if you observe that they include all of the Atlantic slope south of the Potomac River, and all the southern portion of the country between the Alleghany Mountains and the Rocky Mountains,—two rows of States and Territories next to the Gulf of Mexico.

The Southern States equal in number the New England and Middle States together, and are much larger in extent. Their population is not now as great, but their natural resources are unsurpassed; and to study the variety and value of their productions ought to be very interesting to the young geographer.

Except Virginia, all these States lie south of the 37th parallel of north latitude. On the sides of the map you see 30° and 35°, showing the parallels of latitude. Trace these parallels and see what States they cross. You notice, too, that the southern part of Florida extends nearly as far south as the 25th parallel, and the Florida Islands still farther south, only about one degree north of the tropic of Cancer, which, you remember, is the northern boundary of the torrid zone.

FLAMINGOES AND THEIR NESTS.

You will therefore expect to find these States, especially the Gulf States,—as those bordering on the Gulf of Mexico are called,—very different from the Eastern and Middle States. Being so near the tropics, what kind of climate and productions will you look for? You say at once, a warm climate. Yes, in the States south of the southern line of Tennessee, the winters are scarcely colder than the autumns in the Middle States. In Florida, which means *flowery*, you will find, besides birds of gay plumage and of peculiar habits, blossoms and

fruit all the year round, with delicious oranges, bananas, and pine-apples.

Near the Gulf of Mexico the sugar-cane grows.

GATHERING SUGAR-CANE.

It requires a very warm climate to ripen it. Even in Louisiana, which produces nine-tenths of the sugar made in the United States, the sugar crop often fails, from the frost coming before the cane is ripe. When the cane is fit for cutting, the hands are very busy getting it in, grinding it, pressing out the juice, and boiling it down.

The eight States south and southwest of North Carolina and Tennessee lie mostly between the same parallels of latitude; they therefore have similar climates and similar productions. Of course the more northern portions are somewhat different from the southern, and the productions of the high lands differ from those of the low lands; but there is one vegetable production of these States more valuable than any other, and peculiar to them. Not much of it is found in Va., N. C., and Tennessee, and none of it in the more northern States. It is cotton; and the eight States nearest the Gulf of Mexico are called the Cotton States. Mississippi raises the most cotton, and Alabama ranks next in this respect. Some of the cotton is made into thread, yarn, and cloth, in the States where it grows; but most of it, a very large quantity, and very valuable, is exported to other States, and to England, France, and Germany, where it is manufactured.

COTTON-PLANT.

QUESTIONS.—Give the names, abbreviations, and capitals of the first six of the Southern States; of the remaining five States; of the two Territories. Describe their situation, and extent. How do the Southern States compare with the New England and Middle States in number, extent, population? What is said of their resources and productions? Between what parallels do they lie? Tell me about their climate, how and why it differs from that of the sections previously studied. What would you find in Florida?

Tell me about the sugar-cane. What State produces the most sugar?

Tell me about the eight States nearest the Gulf of Mexico, and one very valuable vegetable production peculiar to them. What are these States sometimes called? Which States raise the most cotton? What is done with it?

LESSON XXX.

More about the Southern States. (Maps, pp. 39 and 47.)

In most of these States, too, rice is grown, particularly in South Carolina and Louisiana. It is cultivated principally in marshy lowlands. It requires to be under water when it is first sown and after it sprouts, the water must be drained off and the ground kept dry. This can be done with economy best in those warm countries that are on the sea-shore, where the tides ebb and flow. Rice grows much like wheat, and is reaped with a sickle.

RICE-PLANT.

Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, together with Maryland, Missouri, and Kentucky,

are called "Tobacco States," from the great quantity of that plant grown in them.

TOBACCO-PLANT.

All along the seaboard from Mississippi to North Carolina, and extending many miles back into the interior, are immense pine forests, from which great quantities of tar and pitch—"naval stores," they are called—are supplied to all the ship-building countries of the world.

From the forests of the Southern States ginseng is gathered for China; live oak, white oak, and pine for the ship-yards of the north; masts and spars for the dock-yards of England and France; shingles and lumber for the West Indies; fire-wood for the north, and ornamental woods for all parts of the world.

The chief crops common to all the Southern States are wheat, corn, oats, sweet potatoes, and beans and peas;—many of them are raised in very large quantities.

Flour made in Richmond from the wheat of Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina, commands a higher price in foreign markets than any other flour. Virginia is called the "Old Dominion."

The vegetable markets of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York are furnished with their earliest supplies from the gardens and orchards of Virginia and other Southern States. Green peas, strawberries, asparagus, and sweet potatoes, with peaches and melons, are sent forward in immense quantities, both from tide-water Virginia and North Carolina, and even from the States farther south.

From Virginia, Texas, and Arkansas, large supplies of beef are obtained. The wool of Tennessee is of the finest quality. Texas, too, feeds numerous and large herds of cattle and horses, and flocks of sheep.

Valuable minerals are abundant. Gold is found in the mountains, especially of Georgia and North Carolina; iron and coal in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Alabama; the finest of marble in Tennessee; immense beds of salt and sulphur in Louisiana, and abundant salt-springs in Arkansas.

The fine climate and fertile soil of these States make them one of the most productive countries in the world, as well as one of the most delightful regions on the face of the earth. Agriculture is the leading occupation of the people, and is so profitable in comparison, that manufactures and the mining of the various rich minerals of the mountains have received but little attention. The largest cotton manufactories are in Georgia; of iron, in Virginia; of boots and shoes, in Louisiana.

The abundant products of the soil are sold, and manufactured articles bought. So we shall find it everywhere. No country grows or makes every thing it uses. So there is commerce, or exchanging of goods and merchandise between different nations and countries.

QUESTIONS.—Tell me about rice, in what States it grows, how it is cultivated, on what kind of ground, etc. Which are the Tobacco States? Tell me about the pine forests, where they are, and what is obtained from them. What various articles are furnished from the forests for China, England, the West Indies, and other parts of the world?

What are the chief crops common to all the Southern States? What is said of flour? What kind of supplies do certain large cities get from the south? What is said of supplies of beef? What of wool? What does Texas feed? Is Texas a *grazing* State?

Are there many minerals in the Southern States? What about gold? Iron and coal? Marble? Salt?

What makes this section one of the most productive and delightful in the world? What is the leading occupation of the people?

Where is most cotton manufactured? Most iron? Boots and shoes? In which State are the sulphur beds?

Does any country grow or make every thing it wants to use? What is commerce?

FALLS OF TOCOA, GEORGIA.

LESSON XXXI.

Map Studies on the Southern States. (pp. 39 and 47.)

Which of the Southern States lies farthest north? What name is sometimes given to it? In which of them did England make her first settlement? (p. 33.) What three States have their northern boundary nearly a straight line, running east and west? Which four States have their northern boundary nearly in the same straight line, also running east and west?

Which State extends farthest South? Which other State extends almost as far south? *T—s.* Which forms a peninsula?

Name the five States bordering on the Atlantic Ocean. Name the five Gulf States. Which are the two Territories? Which of them is farthest west? Which States have no sea-port?

Give the boundaries of the Southern States, including the two Territories. What river on the northeast separates them from the Middle States? What river on the southwest separates them from Mexico? Mention the six States and Territories which border the Southern States and Territories on the north.

Give the boundaries, the capital and its location, of Va.; of N. C.; of S. C.; of Ga.; of Fla.; of Ala.; of Miss.; of La.; of Tex.; of Ark.; of Tenn.; of Ind. Ter.; of N. Mex.

What two ranges of mountains cross Virginia? Which of them is farther east? What other States does the Blue Ridge cross? What mountains between North Carolina and Tennessee? What mountains cross Tennessee? What mountains in N. C., the highest east of the Mississippi River? (Les. XXIV.)

Can you tell me, then, which are the mountainous parts of the Southern States? *Ans. East Tennessee, Northern Georgia, and Western North Carolina and Virginia, are very mountainous.*

The scenery in this part of the country is very fine. The Alps and the mountains of Switzerland present grander views, because there the mountains, with their snow-clad peaks, are more lofty and majestic; but nothing can surpass the picturesque loveliness of the views that now and then burst upon the gaze of the hunter among the mountains of this region. In some places the torrents have broken through the gorges of the mountains, and worn their way hundreds of feet deep in the solid rock.

The Natural Bridge, a great object of curiosity to travellers in Virginia, is also in this region.

Here, also, is a great variety of valuable minerals, as well as the celebrated Sulphur Springs, and Warm and Hot Springs of Virginia.

On these mountains, too, rise the numerous rivers that flow eastward to the Atlantic, or westward to the Mississippi. These mountain ridges are the *divide* which separates these eastern and western waters. In their rapid descent they furnish many beautiful waterfalls and rapids, with fine mill sites.

What rivers flow into Chesapeake Bay? What States does the Potomac River separate? What city and capital on the James River?

What river flows into Albemarle Sound? Where is Cape Fear River?

Longitude 29 West from 24 Washington
BRITISH POSSESSIONS
MONTANA
DAKOTA
WYOMING
NEBRASKA
IOWA
COLORADO
KANSAS
MISSOURI
ILLINOIS
UTAH
NEW MEXICO
INDIAN TERRITORY
ARKANSAS
TEXAS
LOUISIANA
MEXICO
GULF OF MEXICO
UNITED STATES.
SECTION II.
BETWEEN MISSISSIPPI R.
AND THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.
Scale of English Miles
Longitude West 106 from Greenwich

What rivers in South Carolina? What river between South Carolina and Georgia? Between what States does the Chattahoochee flow? Across what State? What river empties into the Atlantic Ocean from Florida? On what river is the capital of Ala.? On which bank? Which way does the Ala. River flow, and where empty? What river separates Miss. from two States on the west? What river flows westwardly through the northern part of Ala.?

What great river, the largest in the United States, crosses Louisiana and empties into the Gulf of Mexico? What two large western branches of the Mississippi? What river between Louisiana and Texas? What great commercial city near the mouth of the Mississippi? How far is it from the Delta? Do you know what *Delta* means? Find out.

Into what gulf do all the waters of Texas empty? What large river between Texas and Mexico?

What river crosses Tennessee twice? Where does it rise and where empty? On what river is the capital of Tennessee? What large and important city in the southwest part of Tennessee on the Mississippi?

Did you ever hear of *a river in the ocean?* Look on the map of N. A., page 31, and you will see such a river, the *Gulf Stream*, an immense current that carries the warm waters of the Gulf of Mexico off into the Arctic Ocean. You can trace its course, flowing between Florida and Cuba in a northeasterly direction. It tempers the climate of the British Islands and of Western Europe as it goes, and makes the winters of those countries much milder than they would otherwise be.

What large bay east of Virginia? Is any portion of Virginia east of Chesapeake Bay? Between what capes would you sail from the Chesapeake Bay into the ocean? Which cape would be on your right hand? Which on your left?

What two sounds east of North Carolina? What two capes on the coast of North Carolina? What capes on the coast of Florida? What bays? What bay in the southern part of Alabama? The Gulf of Mexico is an arm of what ocean?

The Bahama Islands, which you notice east of Florida, belong to Great Britain. You notice, too, a chain of small islands south of Florida; on one of these is the most southern town of the United States—Key West City.

LESSON XXXII.

Southern Towns and Cities. (Maps, pp. 39 and 47.)

In an agricultural country like the Southern States, we shall hardly expect to find as many large towns as in a manufacturing or commercial section. The largest towns are chiefly where the various products of the country are gathered to be exported. The chief of these is New Orleans, in Louisiana, on the Mississippi River. It is the greatest cotton market in the world, and its exports received from the vast Mississippi valley are greater in value than those of any other city in the United States except New York.

Ranking next to New Orleans among the towns on the Gulf of Mexico in importance, and as cotton markets, are Galveston, Tex., and Mobile, Ala.

Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga., are the most important Atlantic ports of the Southern States; they are the leading rice markets, and, for cotton, Savannah is next to New Orleans.

Wilmington is the chief port of North Carolina, and Norfolk, Va., has one of the finest harbors on the coast. Lynchburg and Petersburg are extensively engaged in the manufacture of tobacco.

Richmond, Va., the great tobacco market, also has extensive iron-works and flouring-mills.

Memphis, in the southwest corner of Tennessee, is a very important and growing centre of trade. Galveston is the commercial city of Texas.

You observe that the chief towns in all the sections are situated either on the sea or on some navigable stream which connects them with the sea. This is because of the cheap transportation, and other advantages which navigable rivers afford.

The oldest town in the United States is St. Augustine, Fla., and what do you remember about Key West City?

In the northeast part of Virginia, near the Potomac River, is Mount Vernon, the home and burial-place of Washington. It is the property of a society who purchased it some years ago, that they might have the control of it, simply for the purpose of keeping the grounds and tomb in order. The picture on the next page represents the birthplace and boyhood home of the "Father of his Country," in Westmoreland County, Va., and his surprise at seeing, in one of the flower-beds, the seeds which his father had planted coming up so as to form the letters of his name.

QUESTIONS.—Why should we not expect to find so many large towns, in proportion to the extent of country, in the Southern States as in the Middle States? Which is the largest southern city? You may tell me about it; about Mobile; Charleston and Savannah; Wilmington; Richmond; Memphis; Galveston.

Where are the largest towns generally situated?

Which is the oldest town in the United States? Which is farthest south? What is said about Mount Vernon? Of Westmoreland County?

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.—In what direction is New Orleans from Washington? Richmond from Washington? How many and what States would you cross in going in a straight line from New Orleans to Washington? Going by water from Washington to New Orleans, you would sail on what two rivers? What bay? What ocean? What gulf? Near what islands?

Describe the route by river and sea from the capital of Tennessee to the capital of Virginia. What direction is it from New Orleans to the largest city in Tenn.? To Natchez, Miss.? To Galveston, Tex.? To Wilmington, N. C.?

Can you tell me through what rivers the waters of East Tennessee reach the ocean? On the east side of the Blue Ridge, in North Carolina, where do the rivers flow? The high lands from which the waters flow off, on one side in one direction and on the other side in another direction, are called *water-sheds*. Point out a water-shed.

One of the Southern States is bounded by eight different States. Can you tell me which it is? Is there another State bordered by so many? Would you be likely to find much rice growing among the mountains of northern Georgia? *Ans. No, because rice wants swampy wet land and hot weather, and it would be too cold and too dry up among the mountains.*

BOYHOOD HOME OF WASHINGTON.

How many of the United States have we studied about now? To go in a straight line from the capital of Maine to the capital of Texas, you would travel in eleven different States, and would cross the largest river of New England, the largest river of New York, the largest river of the United States, its largest eastern branch twice, and two of its large western branches. What are these States and rivers? Can you measure by the scale, and tell me about how many miles it would be? Would it be nearer 1500 or 2000 miles? (Map, p. 35.)

LESSON XXXIII.

The Territories. (Map, p. 47.)

Before we leave the study of this section, I must tell you about the Indian Territory and New Mexico. These two Territories are classed with the Southern States, because they are, as you see on the map, east of the Rocky Mountains, and south of the parallel of "36° 30′" (mainly), and are drained by the Mississippi, the Rio Grande, and other streams that flow into the Gulf of Mexico. You observe there is another Territory in the same latitude as New Mexico, joining it on the west, but its waters reach the ocean through the rivers of the Pacific slope, and Arizona is, therefore, classed with the Pacific States.

Look at the map and tell me how each of these two Territories is bounded; its capital; its rivers; where they rise and where they empty.

The Indian Territory is different from all the others; it belongs to the Indians, and is governed

INDIAN CHIEF.

by them. I must tell you about them very briefly.

You have learned that the natives of the country, those who lived here before it was settled by people from Europe, were Indians. They lived chiefly by hunting and fishing. Immense herds of buffalo, elk, and deer roamed over the country. These Indians had never seen a white man, had no fire-arms, and had never tasted whiskey, or "fire-water," as they call it. Their only weapons were the bow and arrow, the spear and the tomahawk. They were savages.

They drank the white man's "fire water." Quarrels and feuds arose—the Indians lying in wait, murdering and scalping the whites whenever they could. A war of races ensued. But the whites grew more and more numerous, and every year occupied more of the country. The poor Indians lost many of their best hunting-grounds, and grew fewer and fewer, but they are fighting yet.

There were several tribes of them left in the mountain regions of the Southern States and in Florida. Finally the government made arrangements for all these tribes to move west of the Mississippi, to lands set apart for their use. These lands are the Indian Territory, the home of the remnant of the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees, and Seminoles. Here they live in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, which we all prize so highly. They have become partially civilized.

Many other tribes of wild Indians still roam over the Western Territories. Every year their hunting-grounds are made smaller by the new settlements of the whites, and they fight to retain them, and avenge their wrongs. It is hard for them to give up their home and the home of their fathers; notwithstanding the country that has been allotted to them is very fertile.

You observe by the map that New Mexico has more mountains than the Indian Territory, and not so many rivers. What would you infer from its having fewer rivers? That it is a dry country? Yes, New Mexico, like western Texas, is subject to long droughts.

In New Mexico, there are vast prairies over which rove immense herds of wild horses, cattle, and deer; and here, too, is found that curious little animal, the prairie dog. He lives in villages, and has for his companions snakes and owls. On the next page is a picture of a prairie-dog village.

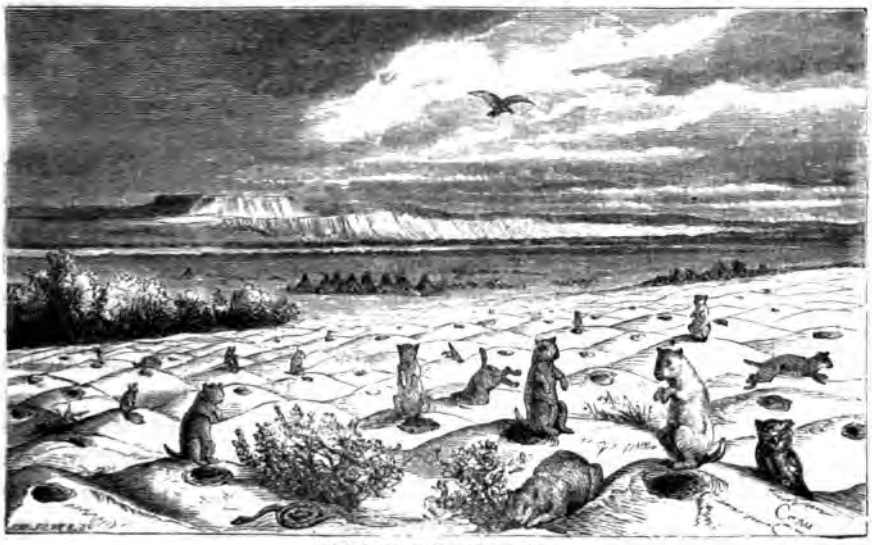
They always have some one on the watch, and as soon as the sentinel sees anybody, he gives a yelp and dives down into his hole. Instantly the villagers are all out of sight. But they have great curiosity; so every one comes back directly and peeps out to see what is the matter. The hunter knows their tricks; so with his trusty rifle he waits until he sees their little eyes peering out upon him, and he soon has a dainty meal!

QUESTIONS.—Which Territories are classed with the Southern States? Why? What Territory joins New Mexico on the west? Why is it classed with the Pacific States?

Give the boundaries of each of these Territories, with its capital. Tell me about their rivers.

How does Indian Territory differ from the other Territories? Tell me about the Indians as they were before the whites came to this country. Why were there wars with the whites? Tell me about the moving of the Indians to Indian Territory; about the wild Indians of the Western Territories.

What is said about New Mexico? About droughts? About the prairies? About the prairie dog?



PRAIRIE-DOG VILLAGE.

All the Western States and Territories except Michigan are in the Mississippi Valley. These, with Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas, are sometimes called the Valley States, as all that border on the Great Lakes, including New York and Pennsylvania, are called the Lake States. All the waters of Michigan, and a part of those of the other Lake States, find their way to the sea by way of the Lakes.

If you will look carefully, you will find another small portion of country whose waters reach the ocean by a very different route. The waters from the northern part of Minnesota and Dakota flow into Lake Winnipeg (map of North America), and thence into Hudson's Bay, Hudson Strait, and the ocean.

LESSON XXXIV.

The Western States. (Maps, pp. 39 and 47.)

Name.	Abbreviation.	Capital.
1 West Virginia,	W. Va.	Charleston.
2 Kentucky,	Ky.	Frankfort.
3 Ohio,	O.	Columbus.
4 Michigan,	Mich.	Lansing.
5 Indiana,	Ind.	Indianapolis.
6 Illinois,	Ill.	Springfield.
7 Missouri,	Mo.	Jefferson City.
8 Kansas,	Kan.	Topeka.
9 Iowa,	Io.	Des Moines.
10 Wisconsin,	Wis.	Madison.
11 Minnesota,	Min.	St. Paul.
12 Nebraska,	Neb.	Omaha City.
Territories.		
1 Colorado,	Col.	Central City.
2 Dakota,	Dak.	Yankton.
3 Montana.	Mon.	Virginia City.
4 Wyoming.	Wy.	Cheyenne.

This section embraces all the States and Territories between British America on the north, the Middle and Southern States on the east and south, and the Rocky Mountains on the west. West Virginia is classed with these States, because it lies in the same latitude with them, and is on western waters. The State of Kansas is about midway in a direct line from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

The southeastern portions of West Virginia and Kentucky are mountainous, as well as portions of the Territories crossed by the Rocky Mountains, but the surface of the Western States is generally level.

The prairies (*pra riz*) form a striking feature of the Western States; they are treeless plains of vast extent, covered with tall grass and bright flowers. A journey over them is tiresome from its sameness, though their beauty and richness charm the eye o. the traveller. Immense herds of buffaloes, deer, elk, wild horses, and cattle roam over them. When brought into cultivation, they are exceedingly fertile.

After what you have learned about the climates and productions of the three sections of which I have already told you, you will very easily understand about these States. I can therefore describe this section to you more briefly than I did the last. You could tell now what kind of climate and what vegetable productions are to be found in each State, if you will only think of what you learned in Lesson XXII, and since.

Minnesota, for instance, is a little farther north

than Maine; it would have long and cold winters with short summers, and the crops would be much like those of Maine. But there is one important difference; Maine has a long line of sea-coast, with damp, chilly east winds, while Minnesota is far inland and has a dry atmosphere. For this reason, many persons with weak lungs who suffer from breathing the moist air of the northern Atlantic States, are much benefited by going to Minnesota.

On the other hand, think of what you have learned about the productions and industry of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, and you can judge very well about the southern tier of the Western States.

LAKE ITASCA, MINNESOTA.

QUESTIONS.—How many Western States and Territories are there? Give name, abbreviation, and capital of the first six States; of the last six; of the four Territories. How is this section bounded? Why is West Virginia classed with the Western States? Which is the middle State between the Atlantic and the Pacific?

Which are the Valley States? The Lake States? From what State and Territory do the waters flow north to reach the ocean?

What is said about the surface of the country? What parts are mountainous? Describe the prairies.

Noticing the position of these States in comparison with those you have already studied about, what could you tell me about their climate and productions? Tell me about Minnesota and Maine; about the southern tier of the Western States.

MAMMOTH CAVE, KENTUCKY,

Is one of the most remarkable caverns in the world; it has been *explored to the* distance of ten miles without reaching its end.

LESSON XXXV.

More about the Western States. (pp. 39 and 47.)

The soil of these States is exceedingly fertile. They are the granary of the United States; that is, the farmers of these States produce so much grain that they have enough corn and wheat to supply the whole country, and much to spare to send to other countries besides. There are few regions of country in the world that can surpass this in the production of food-crops.

In the southern tier of these States, you would find hemp, tobacco, fruits, and vegetables much cultivated. Ohio and Missouri are as much celebrated for their grapes and wines, as Missouri and Kentucky are for their tobacco and hemp.

Since the prairies have no trees, the lumber trade of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and other States where there are fine forests, is very valuable. On some of the prairies, the people are trying the experiment of planting forest-trees.

The animal productions of the Western States are cattle, hogs, and horses, beef and pork, and furs; they also grow wool in large quantities. A country that is such a good grass country, where millions of wild buffaloes and countless herds of deer and elk formerly found pasturage without man's aid, must be, under his care and attention, a fine grazing country.

The mineral resources of these States and Territories are very great; they consist of the precious metals, gold and silver, as well as the other more useful metals and minerals, as iron, salt, and coal.

There are here the largest coal-fields in the world, as the beds or masses of coal in the earth are called. They are not yet mined so extensively as those of Pennsylvania.

The salt made in West Virginia is highly esteemed by the pork-packers in Cincinnati, for curing meat.

INTERIOR OF COPPER-MINE.

In Missouri there is a mountain of almost solid iron, and the hills of the other States abound in this *useful* metal.

In Michigan and Wisconsin, south of Lake Superior, the finest copper is found in great abundance.

Look in the northwest corner of Illinois and you will find Galena. The country in that part of Illinois and in the neighboring parts of Wisconsin and Iowa is rich with lead, as is also the southwest part of Missouri.

The Rocky Mountains are even richer in minerals than the Alleghanies. There is a great rush of emigrants to the gold and silver mining Territories.

It is only a few years since all this section was a wilderness. It has grown and is growing fast into a thickly settled and wealthy region. Ohio ranks third among the States of the Union, in population.

As you have learned in our study of these States, agriculture, grazing, and mining are the principal occupations of the people, though Ohio ranks next to New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts in manufactures.

Have you thought, my young friends, in studying the different sections, how the different parts of the country help each other? The west furnishes food—bread, meat, and butter—to the east; the east furnishes manufactured articles to the west. The south, besides rice and wheat for food, furnishes cotton for clothing; the north makes it into cloth, and sends it back.

The three largest cities of this section are Chicago, Ill., the great grain market of the West; Cincinnati, O., the commercial centre and a great pork market of the Ohio Valley; and St. Louis, Mo., the commercial centre of the Mississippi Valley. See on what river or lake each of these cities is situated. You would find the boat-landings and the railroad depots of them all, very busy places.

Some of the other most important towns are Louisville, Ky., Detroit, Mich., Milwaukee, Wis., Indianapolis, Ind., Dubuque, Io., Wheeling, W. Va., and St. Paul, Min.

QUESTIONS.—What is said of the soil of the Western States? Why are they called the granary of the United States? What is

said of their food-crops? What are cultivated in the southern tier of States? Name those States. For what are Ohio and Missouri celebrated? Missouri and Kentucky? What is said of the lumber trade? Of planting forest-trees?

What are the animal productions of these States? What is said of them as a grass country?

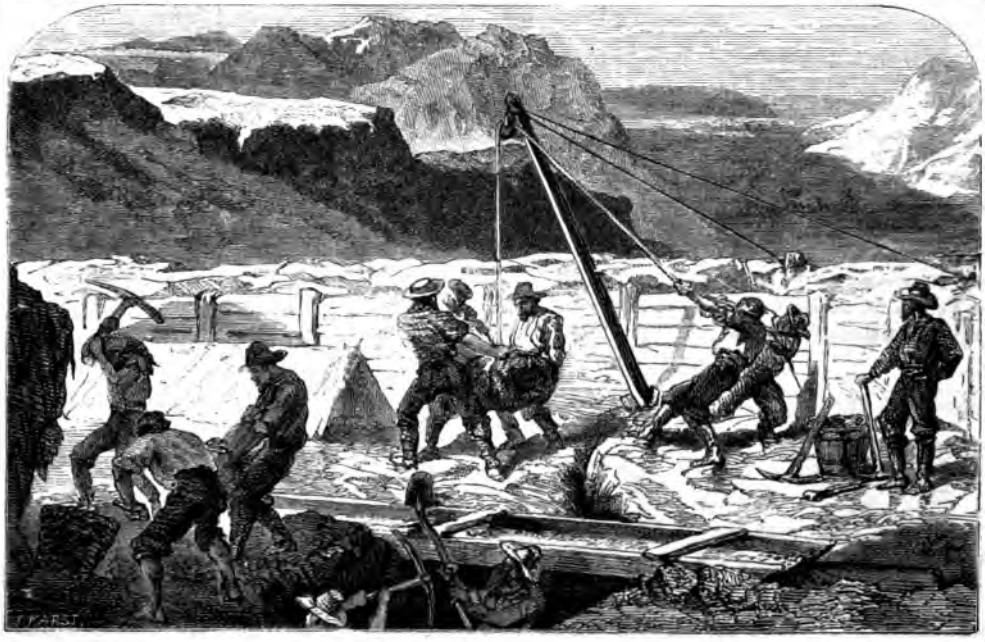
Have these States many minerals? Are metals, minerals? Which are the *precious* metals? Name four *useful* metals. What is said of coal? Of salt? Of iron? Where is copper found in abundance? In what States is lead found? What town is the centre of one of the two lead regions? What precious metals are found in the Rocky Mountains, in some of the Territories?

What is said of the growth of this section? Of the population of Ohio?

What is said of the occupations of the people?

Show me how the different parts of the country help each other.

Tell me about the three largest cities. Name some of the other most important towns, and in what States they are.



GOLD-MINING.

LESSON XXXVI.

Map Studies on the Western States. (Maps, pp. 35, 39, and 47.)

Give the boundaries, the capital and its location: of W. Va.; of Ky.; of O.; of Mich.; of Ind.; of Ill.; of Mo.; of Kan.; of Io.; of Wis.; of Minn.; of Neb.; of Col.; of Dak.; of Mon.; of Wy. Which of these States border on the Southern States? Between what mountains on the east and on the west is this section?

What States does the Mississippi River border on the east? What on the west? In what State does it rise? In what lake?

Which is its largest western branch? Trace the Missouri River from its source, in the southwestern part of Montana, to the Mississippi; tell how many and what States and Territories it crosses or separates; and what States and Territories are wholly or in part drained by it and its branches. Mention three of its largest branches.

What States does the Ohio River border on the north? What on the south? What nine States are drained wholly or partly by the Ohio and its branches?

Describe the course of the Tennessee River; of the Cumberland River.

Where do the waters of the State of Michigan flow? Where the waters of Red River, between Minnesota and Dakota?

Let the pupil take a pointer, and, beginning near the boundary line of Georgia and Tennessee, draw it along toward the northeast so as to divide the head-waters of all the rivers that empty into the Atlantic Ocean, from the head-waters of all the rivers that are tributary to the Mississippi River. The line will be very crooked, but all the country to the right of it will be what is called the *Atlantic Slope* of the United States, and all the country to the left will form part of the Mississippi Valley. Thus the waters of the Atlantic Ocean are *divided* from those of the Mississippi.

Now let him, turning to the west, continue this line with his pointer, so as to separate all the rivers that empty into the Great Lakes, from those that are tributary to the Mississippi. Thus the waters of the Great Lakes and those of the great river of the west are divided.

Now, sweeping with his pointer over toward the Rocky Mountains, so as to include the head-waters of the Missouri, let him turn southward so as to include the sources of the Platte and Red Rivers, and so down to the Gulf of Mexico.

Let him survey the space he has thus traced, and he will see the size and extent and the shape of the great Mississippi Valley, the largest in the world except that of the Amazon, and one of the most fruitful regions for its size on the face of the earth.

Besides the numerous navigable rivers of the Western States, the Great Lakes are exceedingly useful for transporting the products of the country to market; the grain from Chicago, and the copper from the shores of Lake Superior. A ship can load at Chicago and carry her freight to Europe. There is a canal through which ships go from Lake Erie to Ontario.

Name the Great Lakes. What strait connects Lakes Michigan

n? What Falls between Lakes Superior and Huron? e between Huron and Erie? Which way does the water ake Erie?

is Cincinnati, the chief city of the Ohio Valley? Of de is it the centre? What large city in Missouri, on issippi River? Up what river should you think there a vast amount of transportation from St. Louis? (Trace ouri and its principal branches.) What city is the in market? Where is Chicago? Where is Detroit, the ity of Mich.? Milwaukee, the chief city of Wis.? Louis- principal city of Ken.? What town in the northwest l., the centre of the lead trade? Where else, besides in s near Galena, is lead found in abundance? What city al of Min. is at the head of steamboat navigation of the pi River? Tell me how many of the capitals of States and s are situated on rivers.

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at lakes would you sail from Chicago to Cleveland? Go from St. Paul to Detroit; name the rivers, gulfs, oceans, straits on whose waters you would sail, and the large would pass. On what waters would you sail, and what , from Wheeling to Nashville? From the capital of Iowa, ital of Col.?

it part of this section are the gold regions? What useful found in Mo.? In Mich.? In northwestern Ill.?

States and Territories does the parallel of latitude "36° , and what does it separate? Is St. Louis farther north han New York City? How many degrees? How many koning a degree as 70 statute ms.? Measure by the distance from New York t St. Louis; from St. Louis to ans; from St. Louis to the capital of Montana.

LESSON XXXVII.

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lfic States and Territories. (Map, p. 58.)

e.	Abbreviation.	Capital.
rnia,	Cal.	Sacramento.
n,	Or.	Salem.
da,	Nev.	Carson City.
itories.		
ington,	Wash.	Olympia.
,	Id.	Boise City.
	Ut.	Salt Lake City.
na.	Ariz.	Tucson.

section lies wholly west of the Rocky Moun- d extends from British Columbia to Mexico. you tell me through how many degrees of it extends? The southern line of Arizona itude about 32°, and you recollect that the rallel of latitude is the northern boundary of all the western part of the United States. Since a degree of lat. is nearly 70 statute miles, the 17 degrees would equal more than 1100 miles. Compute it and see if I am right.

Since this group of States and Territories has so great extent north and south, there is a great diversity of climate and variety of productions.

Let us first look at California, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona. They extend as far north as Pennsylvania, and as far south as South Carolina.

Their climate differs from that of the Atlantic States in this important particular, that besides the division of the year into four seasons, they have the dry season and the rainy season. It rarely rains in the summer; almost all the rain falls in the winter. This is true of most of California, but east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains it rains but little any time of the year, and much of the country is almost or quite a desert.

Only small portions of Nevada, Utah, and Arizona are at all favorable to any kind of agriculture, and less than half of California can be easily and profitably cultivated; that portion is very productive of wheat, corn, olives, grapes, wines, fruits, and vegetables, in great variety and perfection. In 1866, for the first time in this young State, which was admitted to the Union 1850, the wheat crop was large enough to supply the wants of the people of the State. From the crop of that year, thousands of barrels of flour were sent to the Atlantic States.

Cattle and horses, sheep and wool, deer, buffaloes, and hides, are among the animals and animal productions of the Pacific States generally.

But minerals, more than any thing else, distinguish these States, and the attention of the people thus far has been mainly directed to mining. Besides gold, silver, and quicksilver, platina, lead, iron, and salt abound.

Oregon, Washington, and Idaho are in the same latitude as the New England States, but their climate is much milder than that of those States, and their rain-fall is much greater than that of California or New England.

Their climate resembles that of England and Western Europe in its mild winters and cool sum-

mers. In Washington, east of the Cascade Mountains, the cattle remain at pasture all winter.

The vegetable productions are much the same as those of New England, only it is a better fruit and grain country. There is an abundance of fine pasturage for the herds and flocks. Spars for ships are sent from the forests of Washington even to Europe and Asia.

QUESTIONS.—Name the Pacific States, the capital of each, and its location; the Territories and their capitals. Tell me about the location and extent of this section. Through how many degrees of latitude does it extend? How many miles?

What four States and Territories are in the same latitude as the Atlantic States from Pennsylvania to South Carolina? How does their climate differ from that of the Atlantic States? How is it on the east side of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in Nevada, Arizona, and Utah? Are these three States and Territories, and California, well adapted to agriculture? What vegetable productions? What is said of the wheat crop of 1866?

What animals and animal productions?

What is said about the mineral productions?

What State and Territories are in the same latitude as New England? What is said of their climate? Of the rain-fall? The climate resembles that of what country? What fact shows the mildness of the winters? Is there good grazing? What of the forests?

QUICKSILVER MINE, NEW ALMADEN.

LESSON XXXVIII.

More about the Pacific States. (Map, p. 58.)

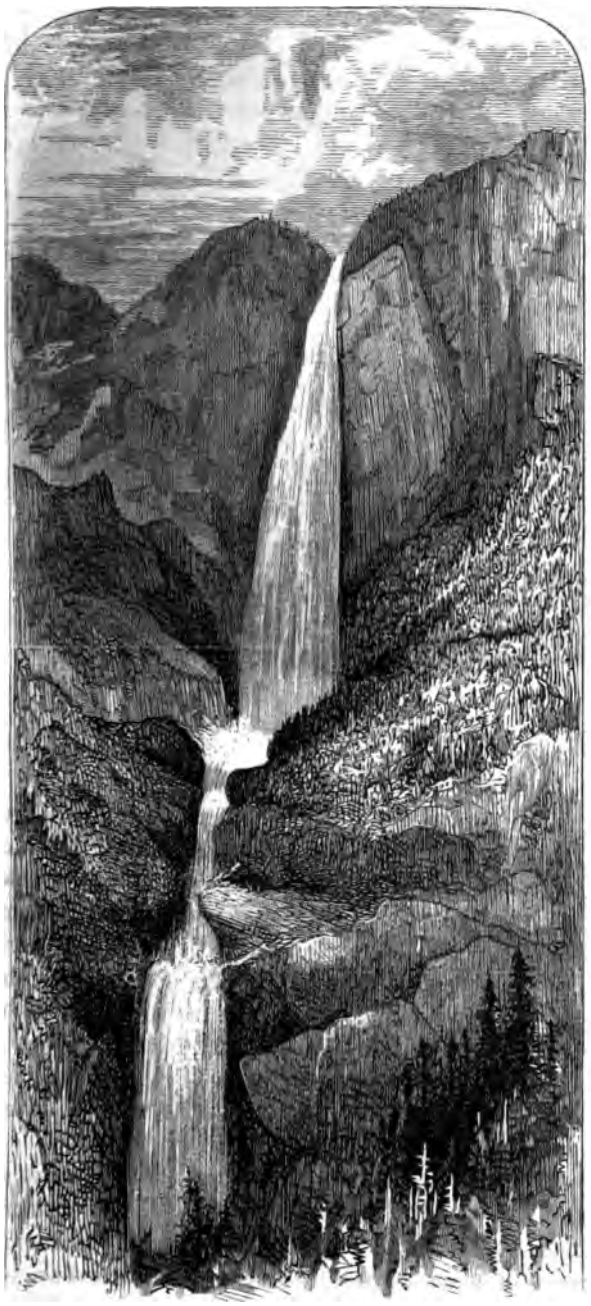
When California is mentioned, one is almost sure to think of gold and gold-mining. California, Nevada, Arizona, and Idaho, together with Colorado and Montana, east of the Rocky Mountains, are the six principal gold States and Territories. Their yield of gold is enormous.

There are rich quicksilver mines in Nevada and Arizona. The New Almaden quicksilver mines of California are, with those of Spain, the most celebrated in the world. You have a picture of them. The men, you see, are all under ground, and work always by candle-light. They are getting out the ore, to be taken to the surface, where it will be "smelted" and the pure metal obtained.

In Nevada there is a mountain of salt from which large blocks of that useful mineral may be taken out, as clear as crystal.

This section furnishes many very interesting scenes and sights for the traveller. The tallest and largest trees in the world are found in California. Some of them are 400 feet high, and more than 100 feet in circumference. The bark for about 90 feet

high, all around, has been stripped off from one of these trees and carried to England, where it has been put together again and set up in the Crystal Palace. This is one of the greatest of all the curiosities there, and they are gathered from all parts of the world.



YOSEMITE FALLS.

The wonderful Yosemite (Yo-sem'ĭ-te) Falls are in California. The water makes three leaps, as you see in the picture, the first of which alone is nearly one-third of a mile, and the whole depth, from the top of the upper fall to the quiet water at the bottom of the third fall, is 2,200 feet, almost half a mile! The depth of Niagara is 165 feet. Yosemite is wonderful for the immense extent of its plunge; Niagara for its width, and the immense volume of its waters, the overflowing of the Great Lakes. The Columbia River also furnishes some of the wildest and most picturesque scenes.

The commerce of this section is carried on chiefly through the city of San Francisco. Large and fine steamers sail every few days, with passengers and freight, between this city and the Isthmus of Panama. There a railroad extends from ocean to ocean. Between Aspinwall, on the Atlantic side, and New York, steamers are constantly passing.

Since the completion (in 1869) of the connecting lines of railroad, travellers are also transported by steam across the continent from New York to San Francisco, accomplishing the whole distance in less than seven days.—Turn to the Map (pp. 22, 23), and then look across the Pacific from San Francisco:—you see Japan and China are nearly opposite. Since the Pacific Railroad is completed, the most direct route from Western Europe to China is across the United States.

San Francisco is the chief commercial city of this section, situated on a fine bay of the same name. Sacramento, Cal., and Salt Lake City, Utah, rank next in size. Portland is the chief town of Oregon.

QUESTIONS.—Which are the six gold States and Territories? What is said of quicksilver mines? Of a mountain of salt? Of tall and large trees? Of the Yosemite Falls? Of the Columbia River?

What is said of commerce? What route to New York? What other route? What of a railroad to the Pacific? What countries are across the Pacific from San Francisco? What new route for trade with those countries? Chief commercial city of this section? What cities rank next in size?

LESSON XXXIX.

Map Studies.

Which of the Pacific States or Territories border on the ocean? By what mountain ranges are the four others traversed? Name those four; which of them is a State? What State and Territory border on Mexico? What two Territories border on British Columbia?

Give the boundaries, with the capital and its location—of Cal.; of Oregon; of Wash.; of Idaho; of Nevada; of Ariz.; of Utah.

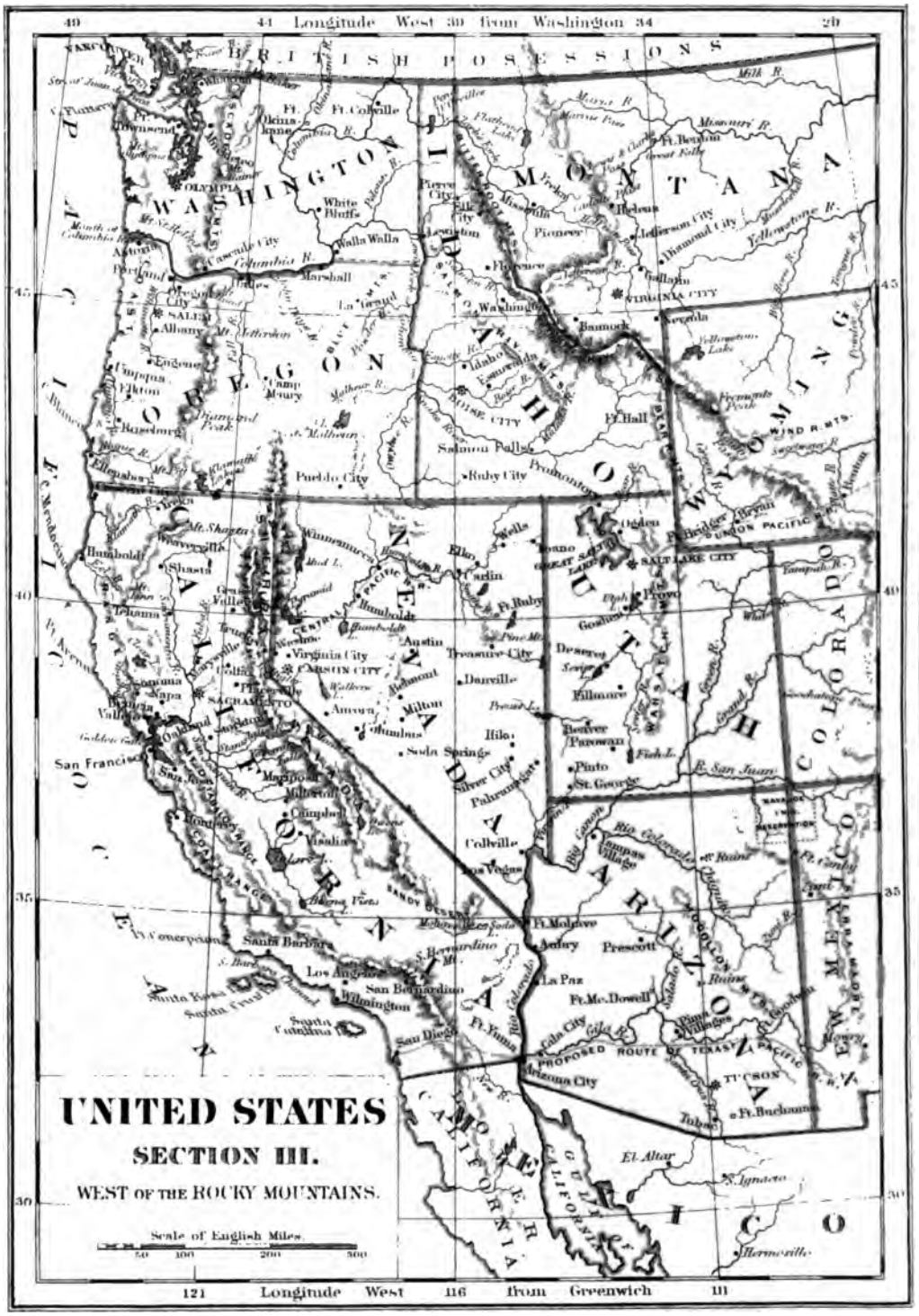
Where are the Sierra Nevada Mountains? The Coast Range? The Cascade Mountains? The Blue Mountains? The Wahsatch Mountains? The Sierra Madre Mts.? Where is Mt. Baker? Mt. Hood? Mt. Shasta? Diamond Peak? Bear Mts.?

Where are the Yosemite Falls?

What islands southwest of California? In what ocean are these islands? What island northwest of Washington? To what country does it belong? Ans. *To Great Britain.* What is the most western cape of Washington? Of Cal.?

Where is San Francisco Bay? What strait between Washington and Vancouver Island? What gulf and sound does it lead to?

Trace the route of the Central Pacific R. R.


Longitude West 30 from Washington
121 Longitude West 116 from Greenwich 111
BRITISH POSSESSIONS
WASHINGTON
MONTANA
OREGON
IDAHO
WYOMING
UTAH
NEVADA
CALIFORNIA
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
COLORADO
OLYMPIA
SALEM
VIRGINIA CITY
CARSON CITY
SACRAMENTO
SALT LAKE CITY
San Francisco
Santa Barbara
Los Angeles
San Bernardino
San Diego
Santa Catalina
Santa Cruz
Santa Rosa
Prescott
Tucson
Ft. Buchanan
Ft. Yuma
Ft. Mohave
Ft. McDowell
Ft. Bridger
Ft. Hall
Ft. Benton
Ft. Colville
Ft. Ruby
Ft. Bragg
Ft. Humboldt
Ft. Crook
Ft. Tejon
Ft. Conemyeno
Ft. Mojave
Ft. Bunchuma
Ft. Cimbry
Ft. Ruins
Ft. Lyon
Ft. Sumner
Ft. Garland
Ft. Wingate
Ft. Defiance
Ft. Leavenworth
Ft. Kearny
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Ft. Yuma
Ft. Mohave
Ft. McDowell

Arizona? Into what gulf does it flow? Look carefully, and tell me how many States or Territories are partly drained by the Colorado (*Col-o-rah'do*) and its branches. What principal eastern branch crosses the southern part of Arizona? Ans. *Gila* (Heel'ah).

What river between Oregon and Washington? Trace the Columbia and its tributaries carefully; it is very crooked, you see. In some places you will find the waters flowing north; in others, east, or south, or west. What branch of it drains the western part of Montana? What branch of it drains much of Idaho? What southern tributary of it west of the Cascade Mountains?

Now look at the middle part of this section—"The roof of the United States" (Less. XVIII.), and observe the course of the rivers. Do you see that in all Nevada, and in Utah, west of Wahsatch Mountains, none of the rivers run into the sea? They flow into the lakes, which have no connection with the sea. Geographers call such a portion of country as this, *an inland basin.* There are mountains all around it, forming a sort of rim, from which the ground slopes toward the interior. It does not get full and flow over, because the water is constantly evaporating, or rising into the air, to help form clouds. Such countries are generally dry, and their fields are often parched for want of rain. Much of Utah, Nevada, and Arizona is barren from the scantiness of the rain.

Is the water in these lakes fresh like the water of the Great Lakes? What is the name of the largest lake in Utah? As the name of that lake indicates, the lakes of this basin are salt or brackish, as lakes generally are when no river flows from them.

Can you now answer your teacher's questions about *this inland basin*, and tell what becomes of the rivers; what sort of water is in the lakes; why is it salt, etc.?

What is the largest city on the Pacific? On what bay is it situated? It is one of the finest harbors on the coast; the entrance to it from the ocean is called the "Golden Gate." Where is Sacramento, the second city in size? What and where is the third in size, near a lake of the same name? It is inhabited principally by the Mormons, who have peculiar usages of society, and a religion very different from that of people in other parts of the country.

Where is Portland? On what river is the capital of Oregon? Where is Marysville? Benicia? Stockton? Tucson? Boise City? San Diego (*Sahn De-a'go?*)

By what rivers, bay, "Gate," ocean, could you go by water from Sacramento to Salem? By what strait, ocean, rivers, from Olympia to Boise City? Could you go by water from the capital of California to the capital of Nevada? Why not?

LESSON XL.

Review of the United States.

We have now taken a survey, my young friends, of the different portions of our country. We have looked at such things as I have thought would be most interesting to you, and worth most to you. Now I wish to test you, to see how well you remember. If you cannot answer some of these questions, search the lessons you have studied, or the maps. I have told you about all these things.

On which continent are the United States? In which zone, and what part of it? What are the boundaries of the whole country?

How long is it since the United States began to exist? When was the "Declaration of Independence" made? How many years' fighting was there before the "mother country" acknowledged her thirteen colonies to be independent? When and where were the first two settlements made in the United States by people from England?

How many States were there at first? Which were they? In what part of the country are they all? How many States now, and how many Territories? Can you name them in the five sections in which we have grouped them? Can you tell the capital of each?

What do you mean by the capital of a State? What is the national capital? What can you tell me about the difference between the government of the United States and of those countries which have monarchies?

Which are the Atlantic States? Name them. The Gulf States? The Valley States? The Lake States? The Pacific States?

Mention eight of the warmest States, where there is never much snow or ice except in the mountains. Mention three States and four Territories that you think the coldest. Mention other States that you think have long winters and much snow.

Upon what does climate mostly depend? What is latitude? Has Tennessee or Iowa the warmer climate? Texas or Ohio? Georgia or Missouri?

Can you mention any portions of the country which do not usually have rain enough to make them fruitful? What can you tell me of an inland basin?

What is called the granary of the United States? Which are the Cotton States? The Tobacco States? The Gold States and Territories? What other States have gold?

If you were to visit Lake Superior, what would you wish to see on its southwestern shores? Syracuse, N. Y., what? Lowell, Mass., what? Mount Vernon, Va., what? Galena, Ill., what?

Where would you go to see the grandest Cataract in the world, and where to see Falls where the water in three leaps descends nearly half a mile? To see the largest trees? To see a quicksilver mine? To see gold mines? To see a solid mountain of iron? To see a solid mountain of salt? To see salt springs? The most extensive coal mines? Copper mines? Lead mines? Silver mines? Oil-wells?

Where would you go to see sugar-cane growing? Cotton? Rice? Oranges? The largest orchards of peaches? The largest tobacco market? The largest grain-houses? The largest number of ships in one harbor? The largest vineyards? The largest rice-fields?

Where would you go to sail on the largest river? To sail on the largest fresh water lakes? To sail on a salt lake? To climb the highest mountains east of the Mississippi River? To visit the oldest city in the United States? The first English settlement?

The most southern town? To see the "Golden Gate?" To find "a river in the ocean?"

There are fourteen cities in the United States which have more than 100,000 inhabitants. These are, in the order of their population, according to the census of 1870: New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, St. Louis, Chicago, Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, New Orleans, San Francisco, Buffalo, Washington, Newark, Louisville. Where are these cities, and in what direction is each from Washington?

How many of them could you visit in a steamboat, if it were a sea-going vessel? Starting from Cincinnati, you might go down the Ohio and up the Mississippi to St. Louis; down the Mississippi into the Gulf of Mexico, stopping at New Orleans; out of the Gulf, through the straits of Florida to the sea; along the coast, touching at Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, etc.; by sea to the Gulf of St. Lawrence; up the St. Lawrence River into Lake Ontario; through Welland Canal (why?) to Lake Erie, whence it would be plain sailing to Chicago.

Name the capes, bays, islands, and large towns you would pass in this voyage. Name also the twenty-seven States you would pass in sight of.

Which of these fourteen cities is the greatest commercial city of America? Which ranks second for commerce? In which did Congress hold its sessions when it made the "Declaration of Independence?" Which is the "Monumental City," and has furnished the world with models for clipper-ships? Of what are St. Louis and Cincinnati each the commercial centres? Which is the greatest cotton market? The greatest grain market?

XLI.

Mexico and Central America. (Map, p. 31.)

Mexico and Central America include all of North America that is south of the United States. You see on the map that these countries lie between the Pacific Ocean and Gulf of California on one side, and the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea on the other side, and that the Sierra Madre Mountains stretch through the length of both countries from northwest to southeast. From these mountains the land slopes down to the sea on either side. These and the Rocky Mountains are the same range.

These countries were formerly Spanish Colonies. They were conquered from the Indians by the Spaniards, more than 300 years ago. The Indians of Mexico, at the time of its discovery, were highly civilized. They had large cities and well-cultivated fields. They were called Aztecs, and Montezuma was their king.

Unlike England, Spain had colonies both in North and South America. These colonies, which became independent about 50 years ago, now form a family of not less than fifteen Republics. Besides Mexico, and the five Republics into which Central America is divided, there are nine in South America, of which I will tell you by and by.

It was from Spain that Columbus sailed to make his discoveries in the New World; consequently, Spain at first took the lead in American affairs. She planted settlements in the New World a century before the English. She had a settlement in Florida 50 years before the English had theirs at Jamestown, Virginia. Spain was then the most powerful nation in Europe. She established the first settlements in what are now California, New Mexico, and Texas; and all that part of America that is now occupied by those fifteen nations I have mentioned, is called Spanish America.

Mexico, though so near to the United States, differs greatly in appearance from our country. The great abundance, variety, and singular forms of the prickly pear, or cactus, impart a striking and peculiar feature to the landscape in certain parts of the country.

It is seldom cold enough for ice to be formed in any part of Mexico except on the mountains. The seasons are divided rather into the rainy and the dry, than into summer and winter, as with us. Our summer is the rainy season in Mexico.

The climates of Mexico do not, as you have been taught that they do in the United States, depend so much upon latitude as upon height above the sea-level. Many places in Mexico are entirely different as to climate, though their latitude may be the same; the difference of climate being due to the difference of elevation.

The low country, which lies between the mountains and the sea, both on the Atlantic and the Pacific side, is the Hot Region. It is covered with a rank growth of trees and shrubs, interlaced with vines and decked with flowers.

The table-land of the interior is the Temperate Region. It varies from 3,000 to 8,000 feet above the level of the sea. In the winter or dry sea-

PULQUE MAN.

son, the landscape is generally parched and dreary.

The cities (see maps, pp. 31 and 35) of Potosi, Monterey, Mexico, Durango, Zacatecas, Puebla, Orizaba, Querétaro, &c., are all in this Temperate Region.

Vera Cruz, Tampico, Acapulco, Mazatlan (p. 31), are in the Hot Region, which is very sickly; but the Temperate Region is healthy, and its climate is truly delightful.

On the top of the table-land are here and there mountains covered with snow. They are slumbering volcanoes, and are exceedingly grand and majestic. One never gets tired of looking at them. They seem much nearer than they are, the atmosphere is so pure.

For the last forty years Mexico has been the scene of continual revolution and disorder; so far as her own people are concerned, she is socially and politically in a most deplorable condition.

The five States of Central America are Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, San Salvador, and Costa Rica (*the rich coast*). The country is very much like Mexico in its general features and productions. Its largest city is New Guatemala.

QUESTIONS.—What do Mexico and Central America include? Which of the two countries is the larger? Which is nearer South America? Between what waters are these countries, and what range of mountains have they? They were once colonies of what nation in Europe? What kind of people lived in the countries which the Spaniards conquered? How long ago was this? Were Spanish or English settlements made first on this continent? Why? What people established the first settlements in Florida and California?

Does Mexico resemble the United States? What plant that is very common makes it look different? How are the seasons divided in Mexico? What time of the year is the rainy season? Are the climates of Mexico mainly influenced by latitude? By what are they governed? Where and what is the Hot Region? Where and what is the Temperate Region? Which is the most healthful? Point out some of the principal cities on the table-lands, and tell their direction from the city of Mexico. Is the table-land in the hot country? Point out some of the cities of Mexico in the Hot Region, on the Gulf of Mexico, and on the Pacific Ocean. What is said of the snow-covered mountains of the table-lands? What effect has the long continued unsettled state of affairs in Mexico had upon the people?

Name the five States of Central America. How does Central America resemble Mexico? What is its largest city?

MAP STUDIES.—What river forms a part of the boundary-line between the United States and Mexico? Upon what States and Territories of the Union does Mexico border? Can you find a peninsula in Mexico? Where is Yucatan? The peninsula of California? What cape south of it? What gulf east of it? What bay west of Yucatan?

What bay north of Central America? How far is it across Mexico, in the narrowest part, from one ocean to the other? Which way and through what cities would you pass in going by land from Galveston, Tex., to San Blas? (p. 35.) From San Diego to Vera Cruz? From Vera Cruz to Mazatlan? What islands would you pass in going by sea from Norfolk, Va., to Vera Cruz?

Observe the latitude of the city of Mexico and of New Orleans, La. Why is Mexico, which is nearer the Equator, so much cooler than New Orleans?

CITY OF MEXICO.

LESSON XLII.

More about Mexico and its Productions.

Almost all the vegetable productions of the torrid and temperate zones are to be found in Mexico. Choosing your locality, you may find climates and soil suitable to the production of cochineal, indigo, hemp, corn, flax, wheat, and all kinds of small grain; of cotton and tobacco; of beans and peas; of grapes and olives, besides other fruits, drugs, medicinal plants, ornamental woods, and dyestuffs, in endless variety.

One of the most valuable productions of Mexico is peculiar to that country; it flourishes nowhere else. It is the magney or *pulqué* plant. Pulqué is the national beverage. They distill it also, and make brandy; they boil it and make sugar. Certain parts of the plant furnish a natural parchment; the natives also use the broad part of the leaves for boards and shingles, and the sharp points as nails for fastening them on. This single plant furnishes the "children of the sun," as the natives of Mexico are called, with food and drink, shelter and clothing.

The valuable medicine *jalap* grows wild in Mexico. It derives its name from the city of Jalapa, where it is produced. The coffee-plant grows wild, as also does the india-rubber tree.

In certain portions of the country the soil is of marvellous fertility; producing the finest wheat and the choicest fruits, with an abundance and variety that seem incredible to farmers in more northern climes.

The animals and animal productions of Mexico are as various as the vegetable, and much like those of the United States. Hides form one of the principal articles of export.

The mineral productions are: gold, silver, quicksilver, tin, lead, zinc, iron, copper, coal, salt, petroleum, etc.

Owing to the unsettled state of the country, many of the gold and silver, and some of the quicksilver mines have been abandoned; but many of them, especially the silver, are still worked with advantage.

The country is so lacking in roads and the means of communication that, notwithstanding its fertility, bread is sometimes at famine prices, when but a little way off the people have more than they know what to do with.

The city of Mexico is like a picture set in a frame, the work of giants and volcanoes. It is surrounded by a rim of blue mountains, from which two volcanoes lift their snow-white caps high up in the air.

The stranger on entering the city is struck with the number, size, and grandeur of the old convents and churches. Many of them are in ruins.

Five beautiful lakes surround the city and receive the drainage of this inland basin. One of them, Tezcuco, into which the waters from the others flow, and which is therefore on the lowest level, is salt. Still they sell table-salt by the pound, and it is worth there more than sugar is with us.

THE WEST INDIES.—Before we leave this part of

the world, you must notice, (p. 31), the numerous islands that lie between North and South America—the West Indies. The principal ones are Cuba and Porto Rico (*rich port*), belonging to Spain; Jamaica, to England; and Hayti, which is independent and inhabited chiefly by negroes and mulattoes.

Among the smaller islands are St. Thomas, which belongs to Denmark; Martinique, to the French; and Curaçoa, to the Dutch.

As these islands are in the Torrid Zone, which is between the Tropics, you therefore know what kind of climate and productions to look for (Less. XV). We have a valuable trade with Cuba and the West Indies in sugar, molasses, cigars and tobacco, salt, dye-woods, and fresh fruits.

These islands are occasionally visited by the most terrific hurricanes, and navigation among them is very dangerous.

QUESTIONS.—What are the vegetable productions of Mexico? What the mineral? What the animal? What valuable plant is peculiar to Mexico? To what purposes do the natives apply the maguey? Why is bread in Mexico sometimes at famine prices when grain is so abundant in the country? Where is Jalapa? What valuable medicine do we get from Jalapa?

What other plants and trees grow wild in Mexico? What animal production forms a chief item of export? Why have so many rich mines in Mexico been abandoned? What sort of mines are at present most productive? Describe the situation of the city of Mexico. Tell me about the lakes around the city; about salt.

Which are the principal islands of the West Indies, and to what countries do they belong? Which is the largest, and of what shape is it? Which of the United States is nearest to it? What is the distance between Cuba and Florida? Between Cuba and Yucatan? How long is Cuba?

Which is the larger, Hayti or Jamaica? Where is Havana? On which side of Cuba is Matanzas? Where is Port au Prince? Kingston?

LESSON XLIII.

About the Northern Countries of North America.

Now let us look a little more carefully at that portion of North America that is north of the United States. A very large portion it is, but its whole population is not more than one-tenth of that of the United States. You see it stretches far away beyond the Artic Circle into the polar regions.

In the northwest is Alaska, which was formerly Russian territory, but now belongs to the United States; in the northeast are Greenland and Iceland, belonging to Denmark in Europe; all the rest is British territory, and embraces the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, and Labrador, east of the Rocky Mountains, and British Columbia, west of the Rocky Mountains. (See maps, pp. 31 and 35.)

Far the largest section of British America, is the region that extends north from Minnesota and Dakota to the Arctic Ocean, and from the Rocky Mountains to the shores of Hudson and James Bays. The people live chiefly by trapping and hunting. The bear, the beaver, the fox, the wolf, the marten, and the badger or wolverine, as well as the buffalo

WOLVERINE.

and deer, are hunted and trapped by them. In the valley of the Saskatchawan River and south of it, there is much productive land. This region embraces the "Red River Settlement" of Winnipeg, which is in the recently formed province of Manitoba.

This region belonged until recently to the Hudson's Bay Company, whose chief trading post was

at Fort York. "Forts" were established for the purpose of trading with the Indians, if the way in which the poor Indian was dealt with might be called trade. The company purchased by barter, and fixed the prices on both sides. They required these simple children of the forest to exchange a bearskin worth $10 in London, for a comb worth 8 cents; and for a knife worth 12 cents they would require three martin-skins worth $20.

Thinly scattered over all the lands lying toward the Arctic Ocean live the Esquimaux Indians; and other people have gone there only for the sake of the fine furs which are borne by the animals of these bitterly cold climates. Here we have a picture of some fur-traders buying skins of the natives.

FUR-TRADERS.

Alaska, until lately, belonged to the Russian Fur Company. The portion of it lying along the Frozen Ocean, is barren and desolate, like the rest of the Arctic regions. The southern portion of it, toward the Pacific Ocean, is much milder than the lands in the same latitude on the eastern side of the continent. The reason of this I will tell you when we come to talk about British Columbia (p. 69).

New Archangel, or Sitka, on the island of Baranoff, is the capital, and principal trading port.

Mt. St. Elias, the highest mountain in North America, borders Alaska. Its lofty "brow" is never without its cap of snow.

QUESTIONS.—Is the part of North America north of the United States thickly settled as the United States? Can you tell me what its principal divisions are, and to what nations they belong? Can you find them all on the map?

What is said of the region that includes Manitoba? Of the Red River Settlement? How do the settlers live? What is said of the Hudson's Bay Company? Of their "trading" with the Indians?

Where do the Esquimaux live? Why do other men go there?

To whom did Alaska belong till lately? What kind of a country is it? What is said of the southern portion of it? Its capital? What about a high mountain?

LESSON XLIV.

More about the Cold Countries.—A Journey.

It is difficult to give an idea of these regions, they are so bleak and dreary. Suppose we take a journey north from Lake Winnipeg, just to see the country. We shall find no houses on the journey. If it be in the Autumn, you would see the hare, the ermine, and other animals changing color, and putting on their white coats of fur, for the cold weather. If in the Spring, they would be turning brown again.

One of the most striking things that you would come across, after a while, would be the discovery that we had gradually lost sight of all the trees with which we are most familiar, except perhaps the fir. That would become more and more dwarfish, until at last it too would disappear from the landscape altogether.

The scenery then would be a treeless expanse. The soil itself would have disappeared, except in the sheltered places; and the bare rocks would be covered, literally, with a *skin* of moss, which on being pulled would come off in large flakes, bringing with it the little layer of vegetable mould in which its roots find nourishment, and leaving the rocks beneath perfectly bare.

Do you know that the soil is composed chiefly of decayed vegetable matter, mixed with earth, sand, and other materials washed down by the rains?

Let us see if from this fact we may not find out something more about these cold and uninhabitable regions, where few men ever go, even to hunt, much less to dwell.

ESQUIMAUX SNOW HUTS.

ourselves beyond the Arctic Circle and in the Frigid Zone, near the Arctic Ocean. You see on the map, there are numerous bays, gulfs, and channels, arms of the Atlantic and Arctic Oceans. The lands around these, from Labrador and Greenland to Alaska, are very cold and desolate.

Since there is no vegetation to decay, and no rain to wash the surface, you may imagine the face of the country would be as rugged almost as bare rocks could make it. Between the rocks there would be deep chasms, and among the hills, perpendicular cliffs and frightful precipices. The soil that you see in our meadows and low grounds has been washed down from the hills; and though the process is a slow one, yet every year the winds and the rains have brought down quantities of leaves, brush, decayed wood, earth, sand, and gravel; and, in the course of ages, hollows have been filled up and made smooth. It takes a long time to do this. Yet even such slow additions would, in time, fill up any valley or hollow on the earth, however large.

"Little drops of water,
Little grains of sand,
Make the mighty ocean,
And the wondrous land."

So, just by following out a simple fact, as to how soil is formed, you arrive at a geographical law of great importance,—that in all those parts of the earth where you have much snow and ice, and little vegetation, the soil is thin and the country rugged; but where the climate is warm and the rains abundant, the soil is deep and the vegetation rank. Remember this as a *general* rule. It will help you in judging of countries.

After travelling a thousand miles from Lake Winnipeg, we should find

The farther north you should go, the shorter you would find the days in winter. Beyond the Arctic Circle you would find that for some days, or weeks, or months even, if you went far enough north, the sun did not rise at all; and if you were there in the summer, you would find the days just as long as the nights had been in winter, but the sun would be only a little way up in the sky, and would not warm the air or ground much.

You would find but few people living there, and they would be, as you know, Esquimaux Indians, who live in snow huts, and get most of their food and clothing from the sea, and by hunting and

WALRUS.

SHIPWRECKED SAILORS.

trapping. They know nothing of bread, and fruit and vegetables are strange things to them. The sea is very bountiful to them with its harvests. It yields them both food and raiment.

An Esquimaux clothes himself in the skins of seals, bears, or other animals, and subsists on their flesh, and such fowls and fish as he can catch. He travels in sledges drawn by dogs. The runners of the sledges are made from wood that happens to be cast upon the shore, from the sea or from the wrecks of vessels. When an Esquimaux could get no wood for sledge-runners, what would he do? He would make them of *frozen fish* or the bones of the whale. You have a picture of some shipwrecked sailors discovering the natives in their snow huts.

Should you think the Esquimaux could have any commerce? Not much, to be sure, but they have a few things which ships visit them every year to buy, such as walrus teeth, feathers, a little fur, and some whale-bone.

QUESTIONS.—Is it easy to have an idea how these cold countries look, without going there? Where is Lake Winnipeg, from which *we start on an imaginary journey?* What should we notice about houses? About the color of animals? About the trees? About the soil? What would the rocks be covered with? About pulling off the moss?

What is soil composed of? Would there be any thing in such a country to make soil of? How is the soil made in our meadows and low grounds? Would not this take a long time? Repeat the verse about "Little drops of water." What general rule about the soil and vegetation of countries do we learn?

After travelling a thousand miles from Lake Winnipeg, where should we be? Have the lands around the Arctic Ocean a regular coast-line? What very cold and desolate countries on the east are mentioned? On the west?

How would the length of the days change as you go north? Tell me about the sun's rising, in the winter and in the summer.

Would you find many people living there? What kind of people? Living in houses? Tell me about their food and clothing. How do they travel? If there are no trees, what do they make their sledge-runners of? Do they think much of the sea? Have they any commerce? What have they to sell?

LESSON XLV.

About the Dominion of Canada. (Map, p. 31.)

The British Provinces are Colonies, as the old "Thirteen States" were previous to 1776. Their Governors are appointed by the crown, but they have legislatures that are elected by the colonists.

Canada used to consist of the two united provinces of Lower Canada or Canada East, and Upper Canada or Canada West. The Ottawa River flows between them. Their names have been changed to Quebec and Ontario. These two provinces, with New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, and British Columbia—six provinces—now form the DOMINION OF CANADA. A Governor-General is at the head of the government, and Ottawa is the capital. (For the places referred to in this lesson, consult the maps of North America and the United States.)

ONTARIO and QUEBEC occupy a large extent of country, from the Lakes to Labrador. The southern part of Ontario is a fine grain-growing region. There is excellent grazing, and numerous cattle, horses, and sheep are raised. The northern portions, especially of Quebec, have more of the features of the cold countries we have been studying about.

Ontario is much more flourishing than Quebec, in consequence of its milder climate. Its climate and productions are the same as those of Michigan, Maine, and New York, that lie between the same parallels of latitude with Ontario; but the appearance of the country on the American and Canadian sides of the Lakes is quite different. On the American side, you have the treeless and fertile prairie. On the Canadian side, the forests are almost impenetrable, the trees stand so thick. Naturally enough, then, the clearing of a farm in Canada is a work of great labor, and the lumber business is one of the chief branches of industry.

The timber is cut in the winter, and hauled in the snow to the banks of the stream on which it is to be floated to market, when the ice breaks up in the spring. Great quantities of lumber are thus floated down the Ottawa and Saguenay Rivers.

Montreal, on the St. Lawrence, is the chief city of these provinces, and has about 100,000 inhabitants. Next in order rank Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Kingston.

NEW BRUNSWICK lies next to Maine and the province of Quebec. Its forests, like those of many parts of North America, are very dense.

The chief industrial pursuits of the New Brunswickers are the lumber trade, ship-building, and fishing.

NOVA SCOTIA is also well timbered, and is rich in iron ore, coal, and gypsum. Its waters abound in cod, herring, mackerel, and other valuable fish. Potatoes and grind-stones, also, are exported.

Halifax is the largest town. The British mail steamers that ply to Boston, touch there going and coming. It is an important place, and one of the principal naval stations of Great Britain in America.

As the Nova Scotians do not grow grain enough for their own use, they have to import it. Ontario is the granary of the British Provinces. You remember, I told you it was a fine grain country.

SAGUENAY RIVER.

The shores of Nova Scotia are washed by the tides of the Bay of Fundy, the most celebrated in the world. They rise and fall 60 or 70 feet, and rush in with such rapidity and violence that the beasts on the shore are sometimes caught and overwhelmed by them.

QUESTIONS.—What is said of the government of the British Provinces? What did Canada formerly consist of? What does the Dominion of Canada now embrace? What town is the capital?

What is said of the extent of Ontario and Quebec? Which is the grain-growing portion? What is said of the northern portions? What States does Ontario resemble in climate and productions? What difference between the Canadian and American sides of the Lakes? What is said of lumbering? Of getting the lumber to market?

What are the chief cities and towns of Ontario and Quebec?

What is said of New Brunswick? Of Nova Scotia and its products? Of Halifax and the British mail steamers? Do the Nova Scotians grow grain enough for their own use? What is the granary of the British Provinces? What about the tides of the Bay of Fundy?

LESSON XLVI.

About other British Provinces. (Map, p. 31.)

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND is more sheltered from the cold west winds of the continent, so that its climate is milder, and there is much farming and grazing.

Five years after the news reached England that Columbus had discovered a new world, the English sent John Cabot to the West on a voyage of discovery, in the hope of finding a short route to China and the Indies. He discovered what he called a "*new found land*," which is the Newfoundland of the present day.

NEWFOUNDLAND is famous for its forests, its fogs, its fisheries, and its ship-building. It is triangular in shape. Its three corners are capes, well known to sailors. Cape Race is the most celebrated of them; it is on the way-side of the steamers that ply between this country and England, and many a fine ship and noble steamer have been wrecked near it. It has a light-house upon it, as you see in the picture, which is always kept burning from sun-down to sunrise, but the fogs are often so thick that the sailors cannot see even from one end of the vessel to the other.

CAPE RACE.

St. Johns is the largest town, and contains about one-fifth of the population of the whole island.

The Grand Banks of Newfoundland are near by. These are the celebrated fishing-grounds, where our New England fishermen go every year in such numbers to catch mackerel, cod, etc. They are a source of great wealth to the people of the provinces, as well as of New England, who fish upon them.

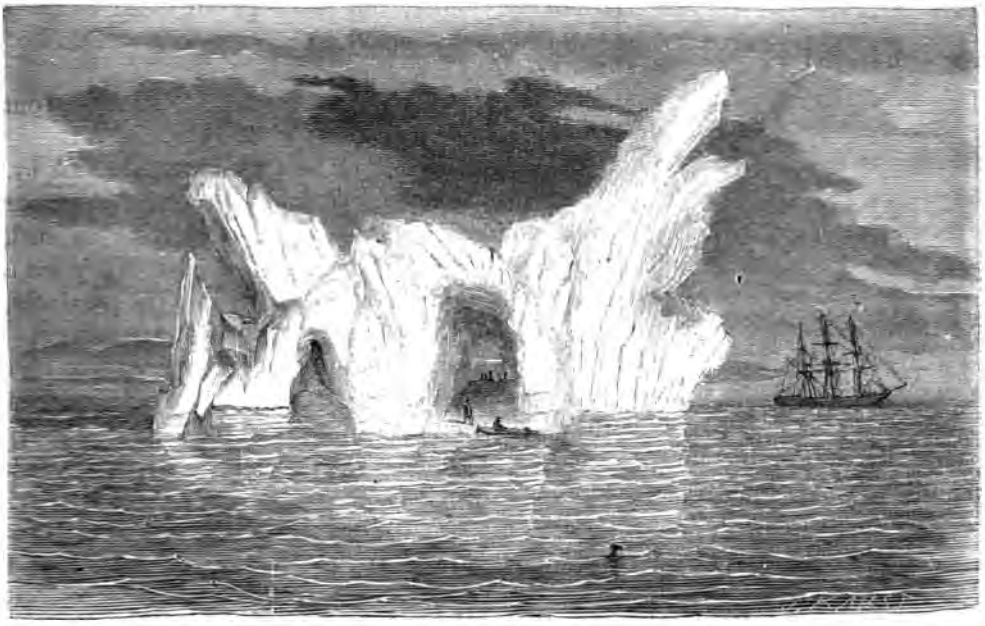
Large icebergs, some of them a hundred feet high and several miles in extent, that float down from the Arctic Ocean, ground on these banks every spring and summer. The next page shows you a picture of one.

Extending at the bottom of the sea, from Newfoundland all the way to Ireland, is the celebrated TELEGRAPHIC PLATEAU, discovered by Lieut. Maury, during his investigation into the physical geography of the sea, connected with the system of deep-sea soundings, inaugurated by him at the National Observatory in Washington.

The two cables of the Atlantic Telegraph, which reach from Valentia in Ireland to Newfoundland, are now resting upon this plateau, where there is nothing but icebergs to disturb them.

LABRADOR is subject to Newfoundland. Men go there to fish and catch seals. Very few people live there. The winter is too severe.

CAPE BRETON is subject to Nova Scotia, from which it is separated by a deep and narrow strait,



AN ICEBERG.

QUESTIONS.—What is said of Prince Edward's Island? Of the discovery of Newfoundland? For what is it famous? What is said of its shape and its three corners? Of Cape Race? Of St. Johns? Of the Banks of Newfoundland? Of icebergs? Of the Telegraphic Plateau? Of the Atlantic Telegraph?

What is said of Labrador? Of Cape Breton? Of British Columbia and Vancouver? How do their climates differ from those of places in the same latitude on the Atlantic coast? Why? Do their winds come from the land or sea? In what three ways is the climate affected?

less than a mile in width, called the Gut of Canso.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, including Vancouver Island, lies on the Pacific coast, and is now a province of Canada. Its climates are quite different from the climates of places between the same parallels on the Atlantic coast, as Labrador, for instance. On the Atlantic side the climate is so cold as to make Labrador uninhabitable; but on the Pacific side the climate is mild and genial, like that of the countries along the western shores of Europe. Green pastures cover the fields all the year round. This great difference of climate is all owing to *the way the winds blow*. In the latitude of these countries, the westerly winds prevail. On the Pacific side they come from the sea, and are damp. Winds from the sea in *winter* are always damp and warm. In Labrador they come from the land, and the land is cold.

You now understand something more about the exceptions to the "rule" about climates (Less. XV).

You have now learned, then, three ways in which climate is affected: by latitude; by the height of the lands; and by the winds, whether they come from the sea or from the land.

MAP STUDIES.—(See maps of North America and United States.) What countries of North America lie north of the United States? What country borders the Eastern and Middle States on the north? How many provinces in the Dominion of Canada? Which of these has the mildest climate? What is the capital? Where is Newfoundland? What separates it from Labrador? Where is Cape Breton Island? Gut of Canso?

What country extends from the United States to the Arctic Ocean? What kind of a country is it? Between what parallels of latitude is Labrador? Bordering what ocean? Where is British Columbia? What island southwest of it?

How is Alaska Territory bounded? To whom does it belong? To whom does Greenland belong? Ans. *To Denmark.* Which of those countries are inhabited by the Esquimaux Indians? Are these Indians numerous? To what government do all these countries except Alaska Territory and Greenland belong?

From what country and into what waters does the peninsula of Alaska project? What bay separates Nova Scotia from New Brunswick? Where is Cape Sable? Cape Race? Cape Farewell? Pt. Barrow? Cape Prince of Wales?

Where is the Gulf of St. Lawrence? Trinity Bay? Hudson Bay? How is it connected with the Atlantic Ocean? What does Davis Strait connect? What does Behring Strait connect and what does it separate? Where is the Strait of Juan de Fuca?

In what direction does the St. Lawrence River flow? Of what lakes is it the outlet? Describe Mackenzie River, and tell of what lakes it is the outlet. What river flows into lake Winnipeg, and through what other river, bay and strait do its waters reach the ocean? What large river in Alaska?

LESSON XLVII.

About South America. (Map, p. 75.)

Let us now turn our attention from the frozen regions of the North, to the sunny climes of the South.

South America is in shape very much like a right-angled triangle, with its base resting upon the Atlantic Ocean. The greater part of it lies between the Tropics, which you remember are two imaginary circles parallel to the Equator, and distant from it 23½°. I told you about them in Lesson XIV. Look on the map and see which of them crosses South America. South of the Tropic of Capricorn we find the climate growing colder, as in the northern hemisphere we found it becoming colder as we went north of the Tropic of Cancer. The southern end of the continent is about as far from the Equator as Labrador, and is the scene of terrific storms.

But far the largest portion of South America is *inter*tropical, that is, *between* the tropics, where it is everlasting summer. No pen can describe the grandeur of the forests with which parts of these intertropical regions, between the Andes mountains and the Atlantic Ocean, are covered. The flowers are glorious and the trees magnificent. They are covered with creepers, and their branches are so interlaced with vines, that the monkeys can travel hundreds of miles on the tree-tops without ever touching the ground.

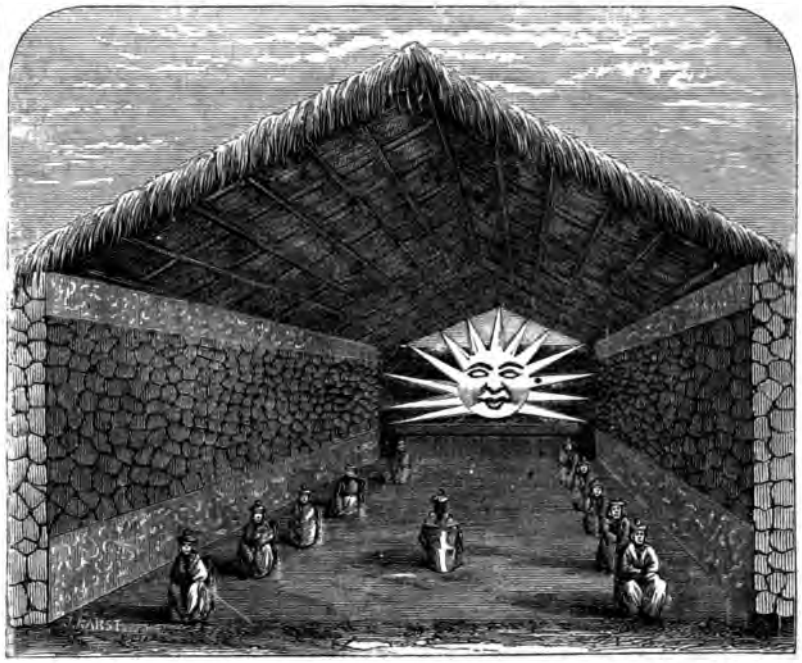
By day the air swarms with birds and insects and butterflies of the most beautiful colors; by night it is spangled with fire-flies, some with green, some with yellow, and some with red lights. People

as they pass near the coast in ships have sometimes said it "snows butterflies," the air is at times so clouded with them, and they come down so fast.

The soil is adapted to the growth and cultivation of all the principal vegetable productions of the world.

The finest flowers, the most delicious fruits, and the most abundant crops in the world are to be found there. The harvest is perpetual.

In the year 1500, Cabral, a Portuguese navigator, while on a voyage round the Cape of Good Hope, drifted to the west and came in sight of the coast of South America. He saw the land, and, in virtue of this accident, Portugal claimed the country now called Brazil, and colonized it.



TEMPLE OF THE SUN.

Eleven years later, Balboa, a Spaniard, crossed the isthmus of Panama and discovered the great South Sea, as the Pacific Ocean was afterwards called. Walking, sword in hand, up to his waist in the surf, he claimed with a loud voice the "Unknown Sea" with all its contents for his master, the King of Spain.

Here the bold adventurer heard of a country away to the South, so rich in gold that its inhabitants ate and drank from vessels made of that precious metal.

This, together with the achievements of Cortez in Mexico, influenced the ambition of the early discoverers, and in 1532 Pizarro, with a handful of followers, sailed in successful search of this golden land. They found it in Peru. It was an immense empire of highly civilized natives, like the Aztecs in Mexico, governed by the Incas. And, like the Aztecs, the Incas worshipped the sun. Here is a picture of one of their temples.

Atahualpa was the reigning Inca, and he did not want the white men to come into his dominions. Pizarro pretended to be friendly, and invited him to supper; Atahualpa came in great ceremony and pomp, but he was seized, and after seeing his nobles and body-guard cruelly murdered, was himself cast into prison.

The noble captive promised to give his captors his prison-house full of gold if they would let him go. Pizarro agreed to this, and the faithful and confiding Inca made good his offer. The Spaniard took the gold, and then, instead of releasing his prisoner, had him put to death.

QUESTIONS.—What is the shape of S. America? What are the tropics? Where is the tropic of Cancer? Where the tropic of Capricorn? Which of them crosses South America? When you go toward the South Pole do the climates grow cold, as they do toward the North Pole? What part of South America corresponds in latitude with Labrador? Where is Labrador?

What do you mean by "intertropical regions?" What climates have such regions? Tell me about the forests and flowers between the Andes and the Atlantic; the birds and insects; the soil and the harvests.

Who discovered Brazil? Who colonized it? Who invaded Peru? By whom was Peru then governed? What became of Atahualpa the Inca?

MAP STUDIES.—How is South America connected with North America? What oceans and sea surround it? Name the most

northern, southern, eastern, and western capes. Look all along the coast and name the bays and gulfs. (Map p. 75.)

What islands on the north? On the south? On the west? What strait separates Terra del Fuego from the main land?

Where are the Andes Mountains? The Coast Range? The Parimé Mountains? The Eastern Andes?

On which side of the Andes are all the long rivers? Which are the three largest rivers? What States are watered by the Amazon, the largest river in the world, and its tributaries? What by the Orinoco? By the La Plata?

What South American States border on the Atlantic Ocean? What on the Pacific? Which is the largest of them all? Which are crossed by the Equator? Which are crossed by the Tropic of Capricorn?

LESSON XLVIII.

About Brazil. (Map, p. 75.)

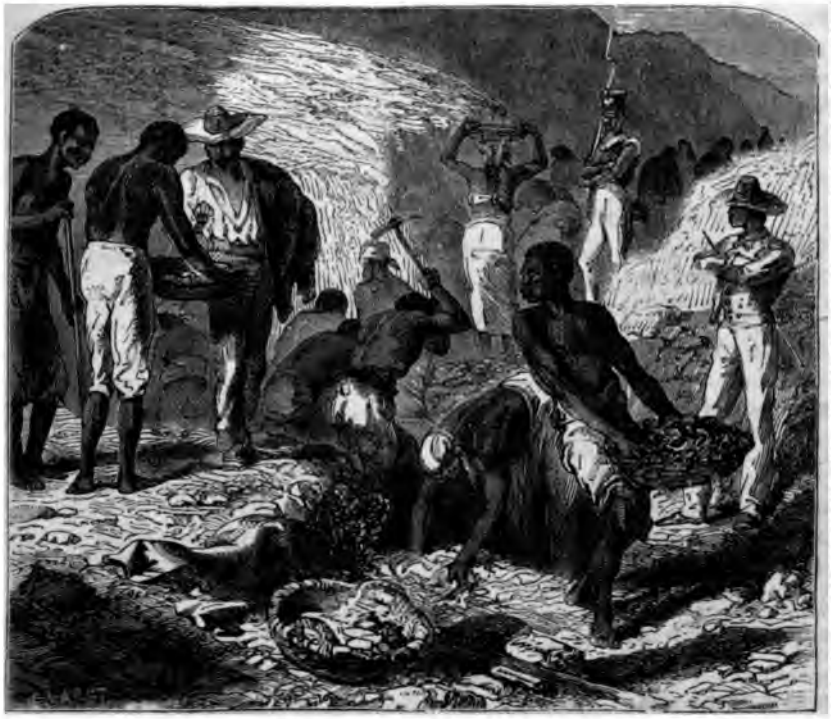
The whole of South America is occupied by one Empire, three Colonies—the Guianas—nine Republics, and one "No-man's Land," for Patagonia has not yet been taken possession of by any nation. It is a poor country and scarcely worth the having.

Brazil is the largest and most powerful of the South American States. It is governed by an Emperor, and its government is the most stable in South America.

It is rich in mines and minerals, especially in gold and diamonds, and other precious stones. In the district of Diamantina, jewels have been found in the crops of fowls.

But, wonderful as the wealth of the mineral kingdom is in Brazil, the riches of the vegetable kingdom are much more so. Most of the coffee used in this country comes from Brazil. She exports largely also of sugar, cotton, and indigo, and india-rubber gum, from which your over-shoes are made. Many drugs and medicines of rare virtue are obtained in her forests. One hundred different kinds of palm-trees alone grow there.

Pampas, or prairies, spread themselves out there to a vast extent. They are covered with grass, and inhabited by immense herds of wild horses and cattle. So you will understand how it happens that hides and horns, in such large quantities, are brought from Brazil.



DIAMOND MINES.

Notwithstanding the fine network of navigable rivers, such is the want of the means of communication between the remote parts of the empire, that the people of the different provinces know as little of each other as the people of the different countries of Asia do.

Cuyaba—find it on the map—is on a navigable tributary of the Rio de la Plata, the Mississippi of South America. How do you suppose the trade between Rio de Janeiro and the province of Matto Grosso is carried on? On the backs of mules; they take ten months for a single trip to Rio and back. What would you think of the miners of Montana sending their gold all the way to New York on the backs of pack-mules, instead of by steamboat down the

Missouri to St. Louis or New Orleans, and then to New York by rail or sea? These people might go down the La Plata to Montevideo, and then by sea to Rio de Janeiro.

In most parts of Brazil the summer lasts through all the year, and no month is without its harvests. The valley of the Amazon, if brought under cultivation, would be capable of producing food enough to sustain the present population of the whole world! But a large portion of it is still an uncultivated wilderness.

Rio de Janeiro, usually called "Rio," the capital, is also the centre of the largest trade. It is a large city, and has a fine harbor. Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranham, and Para are also large and important towns.

QUESTIONS.—How many countries are there in South America? Why has no nation claimed Patagonia? Which is the most powerful of these countries? Is Brazil a republic? What is said of its mines and minerals? Is its mineral or its vegetable wealth the greater? Tell me some of the productions of Brazil. Some of the exports. What do we get from there?

Where is Cuyaba? Matto Grosso? How is trade carried on with Rio de Janeiro? How might it be carried on much more easily and speedily? Are the people of one section of the Empire well acquainted with the people of other provinces?

What of the summer and harvests of Brazil? What if the valley of the Amazon were all cultivated? What is said of the capital and chief towns?

MAP STUDIES.—Tell me the boundaries of Brazil. How many States border it? In what zone is most of Brazil? Where are the Acaray Mountains? The Parimé Mts.? The Geral Mts.? The Coast Range?

What is the great river of Brazil? The Amazon has many large branches, and drains a broader surface of country than any other river in the world; name four large southern branches. (Look in the "Vocabulary" for pronunciation.) The Paraguay is a branch of what river? Into what does the Parana flow? Describe the San Francisco River. What two northern branches of the Amazon? With what river does the Cassiquiare connect the Rio Negro? Do any of the branches of the Amazon rise beyond the borders of Brazil? Which of them, and where?

The rivers of South America are very interesting. Look at the Cassiquiare again. It is a very curious stream. After flowing west for some distance, it divides—one branch flowing south to join the Rio Negro, and the other north to join the Orinoco. It is *said* that the waters of both branches sometimes flow continuously in one direction and sometimes in the other, according as the waters of the Rio Negro or Orinoco are higher.

Then again you notice that several of the southern branches of the Amazon have their sources near the head waters of the Rio de la Plata.

There is a gentleman living in the province of Matto Grosso, Brazil, who has two springs in his garden; the waters of one flow into the Amazon, those of the other into the La Plata.

From the navigable waters of the La Plata to those of the Amazon, there is a distance of only 10 or 12 miles; but for that, a person in a boat might go up the La Plata from Monte Video, pass into the Madeira or the Tapajos, go down that stream to its mouth, ascend the Amazon to the mouth of the Rio Negro, and, going up that river, pass over through the Cassiquiare into the Orinoco, descend that river, and so sail out into the Caribbean Sea—an extent of inland navigation nowhere else to be found.

Suppose you wanted to go by river navigation, in a canoe, from the mouth of the La Plata to the Amazon; where would you be obliged to carry your boat across a "portage?" How many miles across?

Where is Rio Janeiro? Pernambuco? Bahia? Maranham? Para?

LESSON XLIX.

About the United States of Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador.

These three countries are in the northern part of South America. Venezuela is the most eastern of them, and Ecuador the most southern. As they are all within the tropics, their climate depends simply upon height above the sea. In places but little elevated, there is perpetual summer; above 16,000 feet, eternal winter reigns.

The UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA are between the other two countries, and front both on the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea. Looking at the map, and observing the position of the mountains and the direction of the rivers, you can easily distinguish the high lands and the low lands.

Bogota, the capital, is more elevated than even the city of Mexico,—more than a mile and a half above the level of the sea, in a most delightful climate. The celebrated falls of Tacundama—574 feet high—are near Bogota.

VENEZUELA has, as its most striking feature, vast llanos, as the grassy plains or prairies are called in this part of the world. Immense herds of horses and cattle find pasturage upon these plains.

The Orinoco is the great river of this State.

The capital is Caraccas, among the mountains, you see, though not so high as Bogota. It has suffered much from earthquakes. In one that

visited it in 1812, not less than 12,000 people lost their lives.

Ecuador—the Spanish way of spelling Equator—is so named because the equator passes through it.

Its capital, Quito, is even higher above the sea than Bogota, amidst the grandest scenery imaginable. It is very near the equator, but you will not think of its climate as hot, it is so elevated.

From the public square of Quito, the snow-capped crowns of no less than eleven volcanic mountains can be seen. The best known of them are Chimborazo, 21,424 feet high—nearly four miles!—and Cotopaxi, the grandest and most beautiful in its proportions, and the most terrible in its explosions, of all American volcanoes. You have a picture of it on p. 19. Its roaring and explosions, like continued discharges of a battery of artillery, have been heard, day by day, at the port of Guayaquil distant 130 miles in a straight line, and in 1738 the flames rose 3000 feet above the brink of the crater.

The snow-white top of Chimborazo is visible from the sea at the distance of more than 100 miles. It used to be considered the highest point of the Andes, but Aconcagua, in Chili, is now known to be the highest—23,900 feet high.

The condor, the largest bird of flight in the world, is a native of the Andes. It is a bird of prey, and is strong enough to carry off in its talons, lambs, kids, and sometimes even children.

THE CONDOR.

Humboldt, who was a great traveller, was the first to ascend Chimborazo. He was surprised, when near its top, to see this bird of mighty wing soaring as far above him, apparently, as he had seen him in the valleys below.

We said these three countries, Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador, have the same climates, which vary with the elevation. They are warm and moist on the sea-board and in the lowlands, but colder the higher you ascend the mountains; as in Brazil, the soil is rich, and the vegetation varied and abundant. Among the trees is the "cow-tree," the juice of which the natives use as milk.

These countries export coffee, sugar, tobacco, cocoa, cotton, indigo, straw hats, live stock, jerked beef, and hides. The seasons are divided, as they are in Mexico, into the rainy and the dry.

The low country, that lies near the sea, is hot and sickly, but among the mountains you have the most delightful and healthy climate in the world.

Questions.—In what part of South America are the United States of Colombia? Venezuela? Ecuador? In what zone? Then what can you tell about their climates?

Bound the United States of Colombia? Judging from the map, in what parts of the country are the high lands? The low lands? What can you tell me of Bogota?

Tell me about the peculiar features of Venezuela; its great river; and its capital.

Why is Ecuador called by that name? Tell about its capital. Its climate? Is it hot? Why not?

What can be seen from the squares of Quito? Tell me about the two most noted volcanoes. How high is Chimborazo? What volcano is higher than this?

What is said of the condor? Of Humboldt?

What kind of soil and vegetation have these States?

How do the climates of these three countries vary?

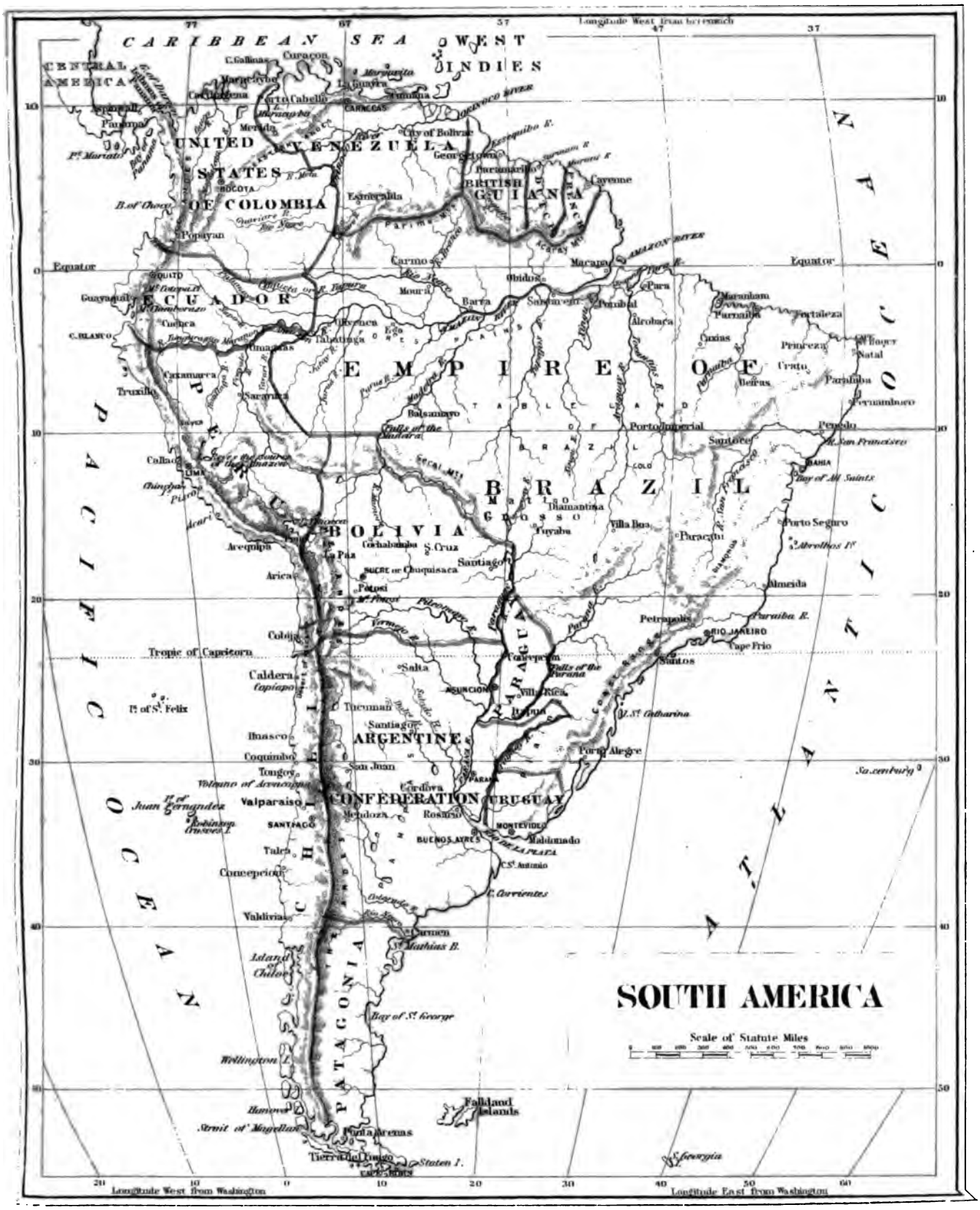
How are the seasons divided? What is the climate of the low country near the sea? Among the mountains?

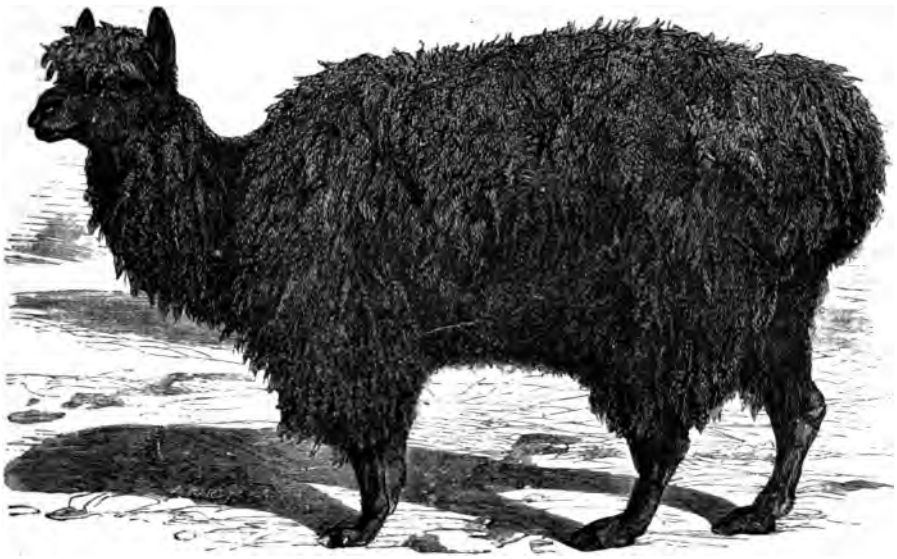
Map Studies, p. 75.—What is the capital of the United States of Colombia? Give boundaries and capital of Venezuela; of Ecuador.

Tell what and where the mountains of these States are.

What part of them is drained by the Cauca and Magdalena? By the Orinoco? What branches of the Amazon drain Ecuador? How could you go in a canoe from the Orinoco to the Amazon? (Find a river that connects their tributaries.)

Name the bays, gulfs, islands, and capes along the coast.


SOUTH AMERICA
Scale of Statute Miles
CARIBBEAN SEA
WEST INDIES
CENTRAL AMERICA
UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA
VENEZUELA
BRITISH GUIANA
ECUADOR
EMPIRE OF BRAZIL
BOLIVIA
ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION
URUGUAY
PATAGONIA
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Caracas
Bogota
Quito
Lima
La Paz
Santiago
Buenos Ayres
Montevideo
Asuncion
Rio Janeiro
Bahia
Valparaiso
Falkland Islands
Tierra del Fuego
Punta Arenas
Strait of Magellan
Tropic of Capricorn
Equator
Longitude West from Greenwich
Longitude West from Washington
Longitude East from Washington



THE ALPACA.

gardeners and farmers to enrich their land.

The llama, and the alpaca or Peruvian sheep, find pasturage among the Andes. A single fleece of fine alpaca wool is worth as much as $30. The llama is the camel of the New World. It is used by the Peruvians to carry burdens. Almost all of South America is sadly destitute of good roads. In the mountainous countries, goods are transported on the backs of llamas or mules. In one of the pictures on p. 70, you may see a train of mules climbing the mountains.

LESSON L.

About the other South American States. (p. 75.)

PERU, BOLIVIA, and CHILI all border on the Pacific Ocean. In these States the Andes are near the ocean, as they are all the way from the Isthmus to Cape Horn. All three are mountainous. Chili is a long, narrow country, lying wholly between the mountains and the sea.

The middle portions of both Peru and Bolivia are high table-lands, watered by some of the branches of the Amazon. They have a delightful climate and a fertile soil.

In both these States are vast forests of Cinchona-trees, from which the physicians obtain Peruvian bark and the medicine called Quinine, worth more than its weight in gold in hot countries.

Both these States have been famous for their mines, the one of gold and the other of silver. You remember what I told you about Pizarro and the Inca of Peru. The silver mines of Potosi, in Bolivia, were once the richest in the world.

Peru has another treasury of untold wealth—the Chincha Islands with their deposits of guano, a very valuable bird manure. Much of it is brought to the United States, and used by

Chili is about as far south of the equator as California is north of it, and is much like it in climate and productions. The seasons are divided into the wet and the dry, as they are in California.

There are abundant rains in Chili, on the west side of the Andes, but in Bolivia and Peru it rains only on the east side of the Andes; on the western slopes it costs the people a great deal of labor to water their fields, from the streams that are fed by the melting of the snow on the mountains.

In Chili, you remember I told you, is the highest peak of the Andes. What is it, and how high?

Lima, the capital of Peru, is the largest and most beautiful city on the Pacific coast. Like Caraccas, it has been repeatedly visited by earthquakes.

Sucre, the capital of Bolivia, was formerly called Chuquisaca.

Santiago is the capital of Chili, but Valparaiso is the most important sea-port town along the whole west coast of South America.

PATAGONIA, a mountainous and inhospitable country, inhabited by about 30,000 Indians, has never been coveted by the white man.

The celebrated island of Cape Horn is off its

CAPE HORN.

southern extremity. Here is a picture of it, with the hulk of a ship that has been wrecked in trying to double it. It is a stormy and dreary place.

The ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION is in extent the largest of the South American Republics, though the United States of Colombia have the largest population. It is noted for its pampas or grassy plains, and for the large herds of wild horses and cattle that roam over them, and the violence of the storms that occur there. Hides, horns, and wool are exported in large quantities.

Buenos Ayres is the capital.

URUGUAY, the smallest of the South American States, is much like the Argentine Confederation, and has Montevideo for its capital.

PARAGUAY is noted for the growth of the Maté (Mah'ta) or Paraguay tea, from which a favorite drink in South America is made.

The capital is Asuncion.

Paraguay and Chili are the most prosperous of the Spanish American Republics. They have had fewest revolutions in their governments.

THE GUIANAS, British, Dutch, and French, are European Colonies. They are, as the map would lead you to expect, hot, moist, and unhealthy, except in the high lands toward the mountains. Cayenne pepper is among the productions and exports of Guiana.

QUESTIONS.—Near what ocean are the Andes Mts.? Of the three States of Peru, Bolivia, and Chili, which has least sea-coast? Which has most? Do they all lie on both sides of the Andes?

What is said of the middle portions of Peru and Bolivia? What valuable tree grows in these two States? Tell me about it.

What State was famous for its gold mines? What can you tell me of Pizarro and the Inca? Of the wealth and the mines of Bolivia and Peru?

What can you tell me of the Chincha Islands? Of the alpaca sheep? Of the llama? Of the roads of South America? Of the transportation of goods?

In what four things does Chili resemble California?

How does the western slope of the Andes in Chili differ from that of Peru? What is their highest peak? Where is it?

Where is Robinson Crusoe's Island? Did you ever read his story?

What can you say about Lima? Sucre? Santiago? Valparaiso?

What is said of Patagonia? Of Cape Horn?

Which of the South American Republics has the largest population? Which is the largest in extent? For what is the Argentine Confederation noted? Its capital?

What can you tell me of Uruguay and its capital? Of Paraguay? Of the Maté? Of the Guianas? Of one of their productions?

MAP STUDIES, (p. 75.)—Name the boundaries and capital of Peru; of Bolivia; of Chili; of Patagonia; of the Argentine Confederation; of Paraguay; of Uruguay; of the three Guianas.

What islands west of Chili? Islands east of Patagonia? Island south of Patagonia? What does the Strait of Magellan separate? What does it unite?

What river between Uruguay and the Argentine Confederation? Where does the Parana take its rise? Where does it empty?

Which is the largest city of South America? *R-o J-o.* The chief commercial city of the western coast? (p. 76.)

Which State was settled by the Portuguese? (p. 71.) By what European nation were the nine Republics settled? (p. 60.)

Is South America, as a whole, a fertile country? Is it well cultivated? Why is Patagonia less fertile than Brazil?

Do you think Quito or "Rio" has the warmer climate?

LESSON LI.

Africa. (Map, p. 83.)

Having visited both the continents of the New World and all their countries, let us now turn to the Old World. Crossing the Atlantic Ocean where it is narrowest, we shall pass from South America to Africa. (p. 22.)

Like South America, Africa is a large peninsula. *It is joined to* Asia by the Isthmus of Suez. It is surrounded by the waters of two oceans and two seas; the map will tell you their names. You notice, too, that at two points it is separated by a narrow channel from Asia, and by another from Europe. To what straits do I refer, and what seas do they connect?

If you trace both tropics across the map, and notice that most of Africa is between them, and that no part of it is far north or south of them, you will not need to be told that it is generally a hot country.

Africa is next to the largest continent of the old world, but it is of the least commercial or political importance of them all, and its geography is the least interesting; for it is the home of no people that have much influence among the nations of the world, and most of its inhabitants are negroes, in the low stages of barbarism.

Egypt and the Barbary States, bordering on the Mediterranean Sea, are the best known, and have the most interesting history. They have the largest cities, and more civilization than most of the counties of Africa. You may read about them in ancient history, but the southern portion of the continent was not known till after Columbus discovered America.

THE GORILLA.

Other nations have established settlements at various points.

LIBERIA (*free land*), on the western coast, was a colony established many years ago for emancipated blacks from the United States. It is now a republic, modelled after the form of our government.

SIERRA LEONE (*Lion Hill*) is a British colony of free blacks.

The Portuguese have also dotted the coast with settlements for trade with the natives of the interior.

But all the rest of Africa is a vast unknown region, inhabited by negroes and wild Arabs. It has been penetrated here and there by adventurous travellers, but we yet know very little about the geography of central Africa.

There are many curious things in Africa, both animal and vegetable; among the latter is a tree the fruit of which resembles butter, and is used as such; it is called the butter-tree.

There is also another tree called the great calabash-tree or baobab, which produces the monkey-bread, a valuable article of food among certain negro tribes.

The palm-oil tree is also a natural growth of Africa.

Among the animals are found the gorilla and the chimpanzee, creatures that have a painful resemblance to the human family.

The giraffe, hippopotamus, zebra, and sixty kinds of antelope are also found wild in Africa. The giraffe is the tallest of animals.

Next in importance to the countries along the Mediterranean, are Abyssinia and the European settlements.

Abyssinia was the Queen of Sheba's country. The people there still possess traditions concerning her. They cultivate the land, which produces the finest of wheat. They claim to be Christians, but their form of worship is corrupt and heathenish. They are degraded and a semi-barbarous nation.

The most flourishing settlements are at the Cape of Good Hope and Natal. They are both British.

Cape Town, the chief city, has a flourishing commerce, and exports wool and wine in large quantities.

QUESTIONS.—Between which continents is the Atlantic Ocean narrowest? Like what other continent is Africa a peninsula? How is it connected with Asia, and by what oceans and seas surrounded? What straits separate it from Asia and Europe?

Do both tropics cross Africa? Does any part of Africa extend north or south far beyond the tropics? What kind of climate then, as to heat or cold, do you think Africa has?

THE DESERT OF SAHARA.

Why is Africa of less interest than the other continents? By whom is it chiefly inhabited? What parts of Africa are best known? How else do these States differ from most of the other countries in Africa? How long has the southern part of the continent been known? Which are the British colonies?

What can you tell me of Cape Town? Which of the United States of America are about the same distance as Cape Colony from the Equator? (pp. 35, 83.) Then what state does it resemble in climate? What have been established along the coast? Tell me about Liberia. About Sierra Leone. What about the rest of Africa?

What two singular trees grow in Africa? What other tree is native to Africa?

Tell me of the animals of Africa.

LESSON LII.

More about Africa. (p. 83.)

In the geography of Africa, the Great Desert of Sahara and the river Nile constitute the most striking features.

The Great Desert is an immense sandy waste, nearly as large as the whole United States. Trace it out on the map; you see it lies between the parallels of 10° and 30° north. This is the latitude of Mexico and the Central American Republics. How do we account for such a barren waste in one place and such a prolific soil in another, seeing that they are both in the same latitude?

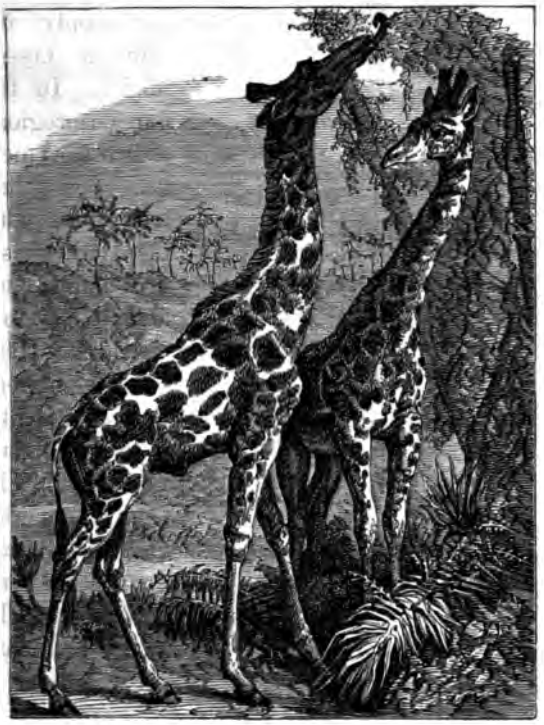
It is because there is no rain in the Desert. Here you apply the rule in Lesson XLIV. In the northern regions of British America you had barrenness with plenty of moisture—snow and ice—but no warmth. Here you have barrenness with plenty of warmth, but no moisture; in Central America and in Brazil, you have plenty of both heat and moisture, and there is a luxuriant vegetation. So if the climates were changed, and there were abundant rains upon the great Desert, it would be one of the most fertile regions on the earth.

As it is, travellers in the Desert come now and then to an *Oasis*—a green spot—where there happens to be a spring of water; but they often perish for the want of water, or are overwhelmed and smothered by the rolling sands. The sand is dry and loose, and it is often left by the wind in ridges, like petrified waves of the sea.

Travellers find their way across this Desert by the bones of those who have perished in the journey. As far as the eye can reach, it is all a dreary waste of sand and rock, of rock and sand.

Farther to the south and nearer to the sea, we have rains and rivers and vegetation, and consequently no lack of animals, from man down to the meanest insects, to feed upon that vegetation or to subsist upon other animals. The interior countries of Africa, Soudan, Ethiopia, and the Region of the Zambesi, are still very little known, although Dr. Livingston and other recent travellers have penetrated into some new sections. These countries are inhabited by warlike tribes of Arabs and negroes.

Immense herds of elephants, buffaloes, rhinoceroses, deer, antelopes, sheep, lions, hyenas, wolves,



GIRAFFES.

zebras, and giraffes roam at large over these grassy plains or prowl in the jungle. The natives make pitfalls and cover them over with sticks and leaves, and so catch these animals in crowds.

QUESTIONS.—What two striking features of the geography of this country? How long is the Red Sea? The Mediterranean?

Tell me about the Desert of Sahara. What fertile countries are in the same latitude? Why is it so different from them?

What is an Oasis? How do travellers find their way across the desert? What is its appearance?

Farther to the south and nearer the sea, what do we find? What is said of the interior countries of Africa? Of the animals of these regions?

LESSON LIII.

About Egypt and the Nile, and the Barbary States. (p. 83.)

Joseph, of whom you have read so often in the Bible, was sold into Egypt, and Moses was hid in the bulrushes on the banks of the Nile. This land and river are famous in history. Once Egypt was the most learned, civilized, and powerful of the nations then existing.

The Pyramids are wonderful monuments of the greatness and power that Egypt once had. On the next page is a picture of one of them. The largest is the great Pyramid of Cheops, on the west side of the Nile, about ten miles from Cairo. Its base covers about eleven acres of ground; it is built of immense blocks of stone, and is 461 feet high. Who built it, or for what purpose, are questions which the wisest men have not yet been able to answer.

Egypt, you observe, is in the same latitude as Sahara; it is in a rainless region, and would be a desert, too, but for the Nile.

This river overflows its banks regularly once a year, giving fertility to a strip of land that has been the granary of many nations. As it never rains, the growing crops are watered from the river.

Measuring in a direct line from source to mouth, the Nile is the longest river in the world. In 1862 it was discovered that this ancient river rises in the southern hemisphere and is fed from Lakes Victoria and Nyanza, and perhaps from Lake Tanganyika also.

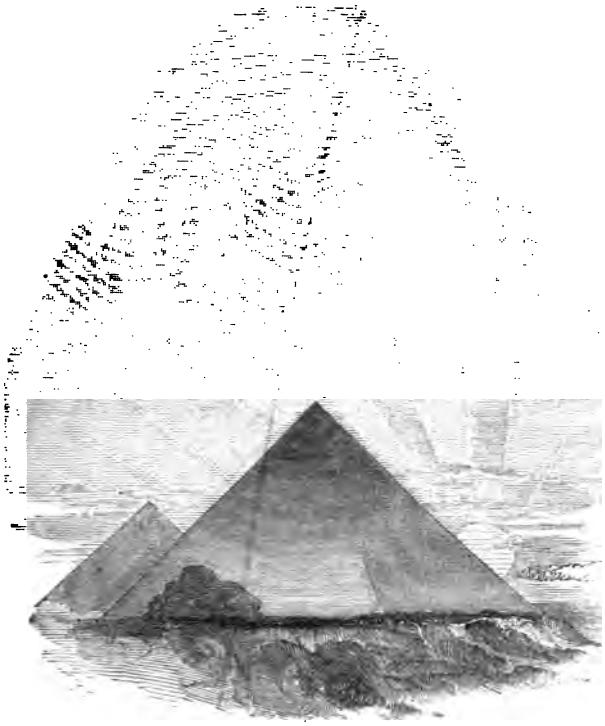
You observe, that for more than a thousand miles above the Delta,—as the land between the different mouths of the Nile is called,—this river does not receive a single tributary, simply because rain enough does not fall there to make a river.

Egypt is a dependency of the Turkish Empire, and is governed by a Viceroy, called the Khedive (Kéd-ĭ-ve), who pays an annual tribute to the Sultan. It is inhabited chiefly by people of Arabian descent, who are impoverished by oppressive taxes. The chief products are cotton, grain, flax, hemp, and dates. Sugar, tobacco, silk, and coffee also do well.

Egypt is the most important country in Africa. Nubia is subject to the Khedive of Egypt.

Cairo, a very large city, is the capital, but Alexandria, at the entrance of one of the mouths of the Nile, is the chief commercial port of Africa.

The BARBARY STATES consist of Tripoli, Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco. The French have had possession of Algeria since 1832. Morocco is



PYRAMIDS.

independent. The other two States are partially subject to Turkey. They are inhabited by Arabs, Moors, and mixed breeds from various parts of the Old World. Morocco leather comes from Morocco.

We also get from the Barbary States some wool and a few woollen fabrics, gum, wax, olive oil, coral, and leeches. They have a caravan trade with the tribes beyond the Great Desert; these caravans carry calicoes and other manufactures of Europe and America, and bring back in exchange gold-dust, ivory, ostrich feathers, flowers, &c.

Tunis is the largest and most civilized city of the Barbary States. It is situated near the ruins of the ancient city of Carthage. Morocco, Algiers, and Fez are also large cities.

QUESTIONS.—What is said of Joseph and Moses? What kind of a country was Egypt long ago? What is said of the Pyramids? Of the Pyramid of Cheops? Why was it built?

How is Egypt like Sahara, and how different? How does the Nile make Egypt fertile? Tell me of the length and sources of the Nile. What is the Delta of the Nile? For what distance above *the Delta* has the Nile no branches? Why?

What is said of the inhabitants of Egypt? What do they cultivate? What is said of Cairo and of Alexandria?

Which are the Barbary States? What of the government of each of them? How inhabited? What do we get from these States? Tell me of their trade with the tribes beyond the Desert.

LESSON LIV.

Map Studies and Review.

How is Africa separated from Europe? How is it connected with Asia? How is it separated from Arabia in Asia? Name the most northern, eastern, and western capes. What two capes south? Into what sea or ocean does each of those capes extend? What waters do the straits of Gibraltar and Bab el Mandeb connect?

Where is Mozambique Channel? Gulf of Guinea? Gulf of Aden? Red Sea? Mediterranean Sea?

What large island east of Africa? In what ocean is it? How separated from Africa? In the northern or southern hemisphere? What two islands east of Madagascar? What islands west of Africa? Where is St. Helena, to which the first Emperor Napoleon was banished? Where are the Cape Verd Islands? Canary Islands?

Where are the Atlas Mts.? Mountains of the Moon? Kong Mts.? Crystal Mts.? Snow Mts. ?

What is the principal river flowing into the Mediterranean Sea? In what lakes does it rise? In what direction does it flow? Why has it no branches for 1000 miles from its mouth? What is the largest river flowing into the Gulf of Guinea? What river flows into the Atlantic Ocean between capes Verd and Blanco? Where does the Zambesi River empty? What part of Africa has no rivers? Why?

What large lake in Soudan? What three lakes in Ethiopia?

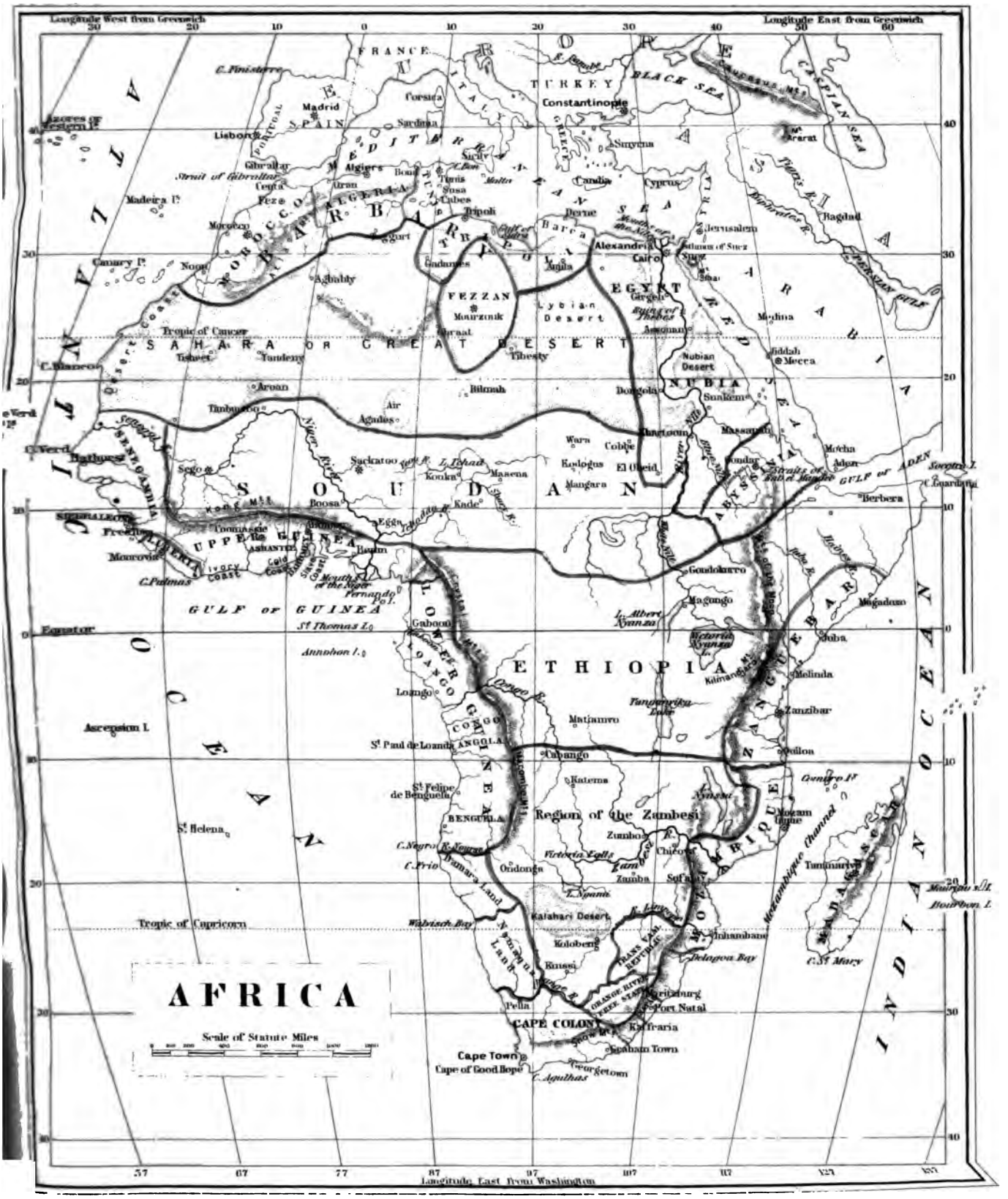
Name the States bordering on the Mediterranean Sea; bordering on the Red Sea; on the Indian Ocean; on the Atlantic Ocean. What English provinces in the south? What country south of Sahara? Where is Ethiopia? Abyssinia? What republic, settled by free blacks from the United States? Name the most civilized of these States. (p. 78.)

What two principal cities of Egypt? In what direction is Cape Town from Cairo? Morocco from Cape Town? What is the capital of Liberia? What town at the juncture of the White Nile and the Blue Nile?

Is more of Africa north or south of the equator? Is Cape Bon or Cape of Good Hope farther from the equator? How does the latitude of these capes compare with the latitude of Cape Lookout, North Carolina, (map, p. 39)? How many degrees of latitude are Capes Bon and Good Hope distant from each other?

You see 0 at the top of one of the meridian lines; what does it indicate? What city in England would that meridian pass through, if extended north? In what longitude are Cape Verd Islands? Madagascar is in what longitude and in what latitude?

What Lakes are crossed by the equator? Which tropic crosses the Desert of Sahara?


AFRICA
Scale of Statute Miles
Longitude West from Greenwich
Longitude East from Greenwich
Longitude East from Washington
Tropic of Cancer
Tropic of Capricorn
Equator
SAHARA OR GREAT DESERT
FEZZAN
Mourzouk
Lybian Desert
EGYPT
Cairo
Alexandria
NUBIA
Khartoum
SOUDAN
ABYSSINIA
ETHIOPIA
GULF OF GUINEA
Region of the Zambesi
CAPE COLONY
Cape Town
Cape of Good Hope
Madagascar
Madeira I.
Canary I.
Ascension I.
St Helena
Madrid
Lisbon
Constantinople
Smyrna
Candia
Cyprus
Baghdad
Jerusalem
Mecca
Aden
Berbera
Zanzibar
Mozambique
Tananarive
Port Natal
Graham Town
Griqualand
Kuruman
Kolobeng
Zumbo
Tunis
Algiers
Tripoli
Gondar
Gondokoro
Magadoxo
Melinda
Quiloa
Mozambique channel
Delagoa Bay
Inhambane
Kalahari Desert
Walvisch Bay
Damara Land
Ondonga
Benguela
St Paul de Loanda
Loango
Gaboon
Timbuktoo
Sego
Kano
Boosa
Bornu
Kouka
Sennaar
Massaua
Suakim
Dongola
Berber
Cairo
Suez
Medina
Jiddah
Mecca
Aden
Mocha
Bilma
Air
Agades
Tibesty
Tripoli
Benghazi
Derne
Barca
Malta
Sicily
Sardinia
Corsica
Gibraltar
Ceuta
Tangier
Fez
Morocco
Algiers
Tunis
Sousa
Cabes
Gadames
Mourzouk
Ghadamis
Aghably
Tuat
Tafilet
Tombuktoo
Arouan
Senegal R.
Niger R.
Nile R.
Blue Nile
White Nile
Congo R.
Zambesi R.
Orange R.
Limpopo R.
Tigris R.
Euphrates R.
Persian Gulf
Red Sea
Caspian Sea
Black Sea
Mt Ararat
Mt Kilimandjaro
Mt Kenia
Mt Ararat
Cape Verd
Bathurst
Freetown
Monrovia
Cape Palmas
Fernando Po I.
St Thomas I.
Annobon I.
Ascension I.
St Helena
Tristan d'Acunha I.
Mauritius I.
Bourbon I.
St Mary
Socotra I.
Cape Guardafui
Straits of Bab el Mandeb
GULF of ADEN
Straits of Gibraltar
Madeira I.
Canary I.
Azores or Western Is.
Cape Verd Is.
Cape Finisterre
Cape Blanco
Cape Palmas
Cape Negro
Cape Frio
Cape Agulhas
Cape of Good Hope
Cape Guardafui
Cape St Mary
Cape Verd
Cape Negro
Cape Frio
Cape Agulhas
Cape Guardafui
Cape St Mary
Cape Town
Cape of Good Hope

LESSON LV.

Asia. (Map, p. 93.)

We will now pass from Africa, along the Isthmus of Suez, to another continent, the largest of them all. Asia is as large as both the Americas. Asia means *eastern land*. The Garden of Eden was in Asia. Here lived our Saviour; and here, too, live more than half of all the people who are now on *the earth.*

The highest elevations above the sea-level in the world, and the greatest depressions below it, are in Asia. Gaurisanker, one of the peaks of the Himalaya Mountains, is 29,000 feet above the sea-level, and the surface of the Dead Sea is 1300 feet below it.

Asia, with the islands that fringe its coast, extends from the equator far beyond the Arctic Circle. It therefore has every climate that distance from the Equator, or elevation above the sea can give, and of course great variety of vegetable productions. Consequently, Asiatic commerce has always been considered most valuable.

Let us now look at the map, and see if it will not teach us something more about this great continent. On one side, you see all the rivers flow northward and empty into the Arctic Ocean; on another side they flow southwardly, and mingle with the dark waters of the Indian Ocean; and again, on another side they flow eastward, and mingle their waters with the Pacific Ocean.

Thus you observe that Asia has three great water sheds, like some houses that have three roofs; one slants to the north, one to the south, and the other to the east, with a platform on the top from which no water runs; this great plateau is the

MT. GAURISANKER.

The nations of Asia and Africa are not Christian nations, like those of America and Europe. The people are heathen and worship idols, or are Mohammedans. In many places missionaries have begun to teach the people about Christ. Those countries of the world are the pleasantest to live in, and the people the happiest, where the Bible is read, and the purest forms of the Christian religion most prevail. In Asia, the masses of the people are ignorant and degraded.

QUESTIONS.—Which is the largest of the continents? What is the meaning of *Asia?* What can you tell me about it? What is said of an elevation above the sea-level and a depression below it?

What is said of its variety of climate, its productions and commerce? Of the direction in which the rivers of Asia flow? Of the three water-sheds? Of the platform or inland basin?

What five powerful nations of Asia? What others are mentioned, and what is said of them? What three distinct races of men inhabit Asia? What other two races are there? Are the nations of Asia Christian, like those of America and Europe? What are they? What countries are most pleasant to live in?

plateau of Asia. Tibet, and other countries, from 10,000 to 15,000 feet high, are situated upon it. It is the ROOF OF THE WORLD. You can see by the map that the Caspian and Aral Seas have no connection with the ocean; all the waters of this vast inland basin disappear in its sands, or flow into salt seas and lakes, where it is evaporated up again. Do you remember (p. 59) the "roof" in America?

Asia is owned chiefly by five powerful nations: China, Russia, Turkey, Persia, and India, which last is governed by England.

The other countries, such as Arabia, Turkestan, Afghanistan, Beloochistan, and Siam are inhabited for the most part by a semi-barbarous people.

Three distinct races of men inhabit Asia; the white or Caucasian race, the yellow or Mongolian race, and the brown or Malay race. There are but two other principal races of men; the black or negro race of Africa, and the copper-colored Indian race of America.

LESSON LVI.

About the Chinese Empire. (Map, p. 93.)

China is the principal country of the Chinese Empire. Tibet and Corea are also parts of it, and its northern provinces, Mongolia and Manchooria, are sometimes called Chinese Tartary. The whole Empire is of vast extent, and is very densely peopled. It is supposed to have about one-third as many inhabitants as all the rest of the world. Pekin, the capital, is much larger than the largest city in America, and there are probably other cities in China as large as Pekin.

We know but little about the interior of the country, because the Chinese have been so jealous of the "outside barbarians," as they have called Europeans and Americans, that they would permit them either to travel through their country

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plateau of Asia. Tibet, and other countries, from 10,000 to 15,000 feet high, are situated upon it. It is the ROOF OF THE WORLD. You can see by the map that the Caspian and Aral Seas have no connection with the ocean; all the waters of this vast inland basin disappear in its sands, or flow into salt seas and lakes, where it is evaporated up again. Do you remember (p. 59) the "roof" in America?

Asia is owned chiefly by five powerful nations: China, Russia, Turkey, Persia, and India, which last is governed by England.

The other countries, such as Arabia, Turkestan, Afghanistan, Beloochistan, and Siam are inhabited for the most part by a semi-barbarous people.

Three distinct races of men inhabit Asia; the white or Caucasian race, the yellow or Mongolian race, and the brown or Malay race. There are but two other principal races of men; the black or negro race of Africa, and the copper-colored Indian race of America.

LESSON LVI.

About the Chinese Empire. (Map, p. 93.)

China is the principal country of the Chinese Empire. Tibet and Corea are also parts of it, and its northern provinces, Mongolia and Manchooria, are sometimes called Chinese Tartary. The whole Empire is of vast extent, and is very densely peopled. It is supposed to have about one-third as many inhabitants as all the rest of the world. Pekin, the capital, is much larger than the largest city in America, and there are probably other cities in China as large as Pekin.

We know but little about the interior of the country, because the Chinese have been so jealous of the "outside barbarians," as they have called all Europeans and Americans, that they would not permit them either to travel through their country,

CHINESE SAILING CART.

or to enter the walls of any of their cities. But this is changed now, and every year we are learning more of the country and people.

But we know that the country is very thickly inhabited, and that every inch of ground, even the hillsides, and the crevices of the rocks—where any thing that serves as food for man will grow—are sure to be cultivated.

In Canton a large portion of the people live on the water, for want of room on the land.

Canton and Shanghai are the chief sea-ports.

The Government of this singular people is the oldest in the world. They appear to have attained to a high degree of civilization while France and England were yet in a savage state.

The Chinese belong to the yellow or Mongolian race. They have singular features and curious costumes. The men shave their heads in front, and wear long queues; and the women have small feet, made so by dwarfing them in infancy, so that when grown their feet are mere stumps, upon which they can barely hobble along.

CHINESE FEET.

In a country that is so thickly settled, and where land is scarce, there is little or no room for grazing; consequently, there are but few flocks and herds in the densely populated parts of the Empire.

The Chinese are an industrious, economical, and ingenious people. A Chinese can live on very little; he eats almost any thing, even dogs, cats, and rats, and making choice dishes from sharks' fins and ducks' tongues. They are fond of trade, and apt to cheat. The chewing and smoking of opium is

as common with them as the use of tobacco is with us, but it is much more injurious.

This country is called by the natives "The flowery land," and every thing, except sea-island cotton, that is grown in the United States, thrives in China equally well; and some things are produced there, as tea, the tallow-tree, the wax-tree, the varnish-tree, the camphor-tree, &c., which are not cultivated with us.

The picture of a farmer using the wind to help his cart along, illustrates the appearance and mode of life of one class of the Chinese.

China and the United States, you observe, lie for the most part between the same parallels, and front eastward on the ocean; therefore their climates are similar. (See map, p. 22.)

The chief articles of food and clothing in China are rice and cotton. The principal articles of commerce are teas and silks, besides nankins, laces, porcelain and lacquered ware, ivory-work, trinkets, and fire-crackers.

QUESTIONS.—What different countries of the Chinese Empire are mentioned? (Do not omit to turn to the map and see where they are all situated.) What is said of the size and population of the Chinese Empire? Of Pekin?

Why do we know so little of the interior of China? What can you tell me about the cultivation of the land? Of the people in Canton? Of the chief sea-ports? Of the government and civilization of the Chinese?

What can you tell me of the race to which the Chinese belong; of their features, costumes; the men's heads and the women's feet?

Of grazing, and flocks and herds? What kind of a people are the Chinese?

What can you tell me of the productions of China? How do China and the United States resemble each other? What are the chief articles of food and clothing? Of commerce?

LESSON LVII.

About Japan and India. (Map, p. 93.)

Japan, or "The land of the rising sun," as the Chinese call it, is another of the remarkable Empires of the East. The Japanese resemble the Chinese, but seem to be a more vigorous race of people, and are better educated. Until lately they would allow no foreigners but the Dutch to come into their country or to trade with them.

The Empire of Japan consists of four large islands, Niphon, Yesso, Kuisiu, and Sikoke, besides numerous smaller islands. The Sea of Japan separates them from the continent.

The vegetation of Japan is singularly rich and varied. But though the flowers are lovely, like the Japonica, which comes to us from Japan, and there grows wild in the woods, they are said to be without fragrance, and the birds, with their brilliant plumage, are without song.

The principal products are rice and tea. The fish of the neighboring waters largely supply the people with food.

The houses of Japan have no chairs, tables, sofas, or bedsteads; the people sleep at night on the same mats upon which they sit, eat, and work during the day.

The Japanese are cunning workmen. Their silks and crapes are beautiful; their porcelain is of the most delicate structure and exquisite finish; it is admired everywhere. Their wooden wares, cabinet furniture, and basket-work are also ingenious and surprisingly beautiful.

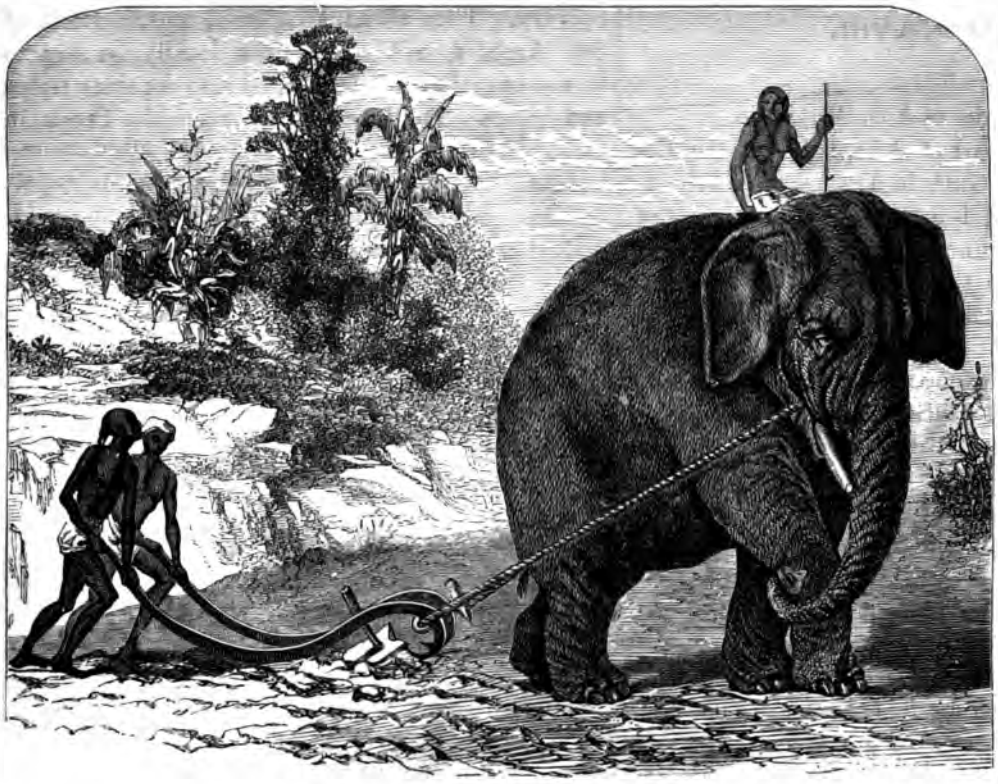
Yedo, on the island of Niphon, is the capital, the residence of the Emperor; it is nearly as large as Pekin. But the principal commercial city is Osaka; it has a large population, and its streets are intersected by numerous canals, which are spanned by more than a hundred bridges, some of which are very airy and beautiful.

INDIA is that large peninsula which lies between Bengal Bay and the Arabian Sea. It is divided into three provinces, of which Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay are the capitals. This is British India.

Farther India lies between the Brahma-pootra and Cambodia rivers, and includes both Burmah and Siam. All this country is owned by England, or governed through her influence.

India ranks next to China in density of population. This land of "barbaric pomp and gold" is inhabited by the Hindoos, who are the natives; the English population is small in comparison with them.

The Hindoos are slender and graceful in form; their complexion varies from a dark olive—some-



PLOUGHING WITH AN ELEPHANT.

times almost as dark as a negro—to light brown. They are skillful workmen, and excel in many branches of industry.

The mines of "Golconda" used to be famous for jewels. The "Kohinoor," the brightest jewel of the British crown, and the largest of diamonds, was plucked from the eye of a Hindoo idol in India.

The principal article of food in India is rice, and from the lack of roads and means of communication between the different parts of the country, famine is common. It often happens, as was the case in 1867, that the people in one part of India have more than enough, while those in other parts are perishing of hunger by thousands. Rice, cotton, indigo, and opium are the chief staples.

The Island of Ceylon is a part of India, and belongs to the English. It is famous for its pearl fisheries and its spices, especially its cinnamon groves. It also produces sugar, coffee, and a great variety of intertropical fruits. The island is well cultivated, and you may sometimes see them ploughing with elephants.

The famous banyan-tree grows in India. There is one at Calcutta which covers four acres of ground.

The seasons are divided into the rainy and the dry, and depend upon the prevailing direction of the wind, called *monsoons*, which blow six months of the year from the southwest, and six months from the northeast.

Among the famous cities of India are Benares, on the sacred Ganges, full of temples and mosques; Delhi, celebrated for its palaces and monuments; and Cashmere, in the extreme north of India.

"Who has not heard of the Vale of Cashmere,
With its roses the brightest the earth ever gave,
Its temples, its grottoes, and fountains as clear
As the love-lighted eyes that hang over the wave?"

Flocks of Cashmere goats with the finest of wool find pasturage among the hills, and the chief article of manufacture is the celebrated Cashmere shawl.

QUESTIONS.—What do the Chinese call Japan? Are the Japanese like the Chinese? What and where is Japan? What can you tell me of the vegetation of Japan? Principal products? Arrangements of the houses of the Japanese? Their cunning workmanship? What is said of Yeddo? Of Osaka?

What does India embrace? How is it divided? Who owns it? What of its government? Of the Hindoos? Of "Golconda" and diamonds? Of food and famine? What besides rice is cultivated? What can you tell me of Ceylon? Of the banyan-tree? Of the seasons? Of Benares? Of Delhi? Of Cashmere?

LESSON LVIII.

About the other Countries of Asia. (Map, p. 93.)

In the southwest part of Asia, between the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, is ARABIA. It is chiefly a desert country, and is held by various tribes of Bedouins, who have fine horses and many camels. How would you like the Arab warrior's lofty seat on the back of a camel, as shown in the picture?

The chief towns are near the sea-coast. Mecca is the Holy City, which no Christian is allowed to enter without renouncing his religion; it was the birth-place of Mohammed, the founder of the Mohammedan religion.

Muscat is the centre of trade for Arabia and Persia with India and China.

Mocha is celebrated for its coffee, of delicious flavor. Coffee, gums, and perfumes are exported, and grain is imported.

North of the Persian Gulf, and extending to the Caspian Sea, is PERSIA. The country is not well watered, so that there is much desert land, as in Arabia, but the mountain valleys and the borders of the rivers are fertile and productive.

The Persians are a handsome race of people, very polite in their manners, fond of old customs, and slow to adopt the improvements of the age. A large portion of them live in towns, but very many lead a wandering life, and live in tents made of goat-skins.

Ispahan is the largest city, but Teheran is the capital, and Tabreez has much trade.

BELOOCHISTAN, AFGHANISTAN, and TURKESTAN are three separate and independent districts of country. They all adjoin Persia, and lie north of the Arabian Sea. They can hardly be said to be nations, they are so divided into separate tribes and bands. They very much resemble Persia in their physical aspects, only they are more mountainous. All these countries are subject to excessive droughts and great extremes of heat and cold.

Bokhara is the largest and most important city. It is surrounded by a wall eight miles in circumference, twenty feet high. It contains more than one hundred colleges, where the doctrines of Mohammedanism are taught, and in which several thousand students receive instruction annually. It has many

ARAB WARRIOR.

THE DESERT OF SAHARA.

Why is Africa of less interest than the other continents? By whom is it chiefly inhabited? What parts of Africa are best known? How else do these States differ from most of the other countries in Africa? How long has the southern part of the continent been known? Which are the British colonies?

What can you tell me of Cape Town? Which of the United States of America are about the same distance as Cape Colony from the Equator? (pp. 35, 83.) Then what state does it resemble in climate? What have been established along the coast? Tell me about Liberia. About Sierra Leone. What about the rest of Africa?

What two singular trees grow in Africa? What other tree is native to Africa?

Tell me of the animals of Africa.

LESSON LII.

More about Africa. (p. 83.)

In the geography of Africa, the Great Desert of Sahara and the river Nile constitute the most striking features.

The Great Desert is an immense sandy waste, nearly as large as the whole United States. Trace it out on the map; you see it lies between the parallels of 10° and 30° north. This is the latitude of Mexico and the Central American Republics. How do we account for such a barren waste in one place and such a prolific soil in another, seeing that they are both in the same latitude?

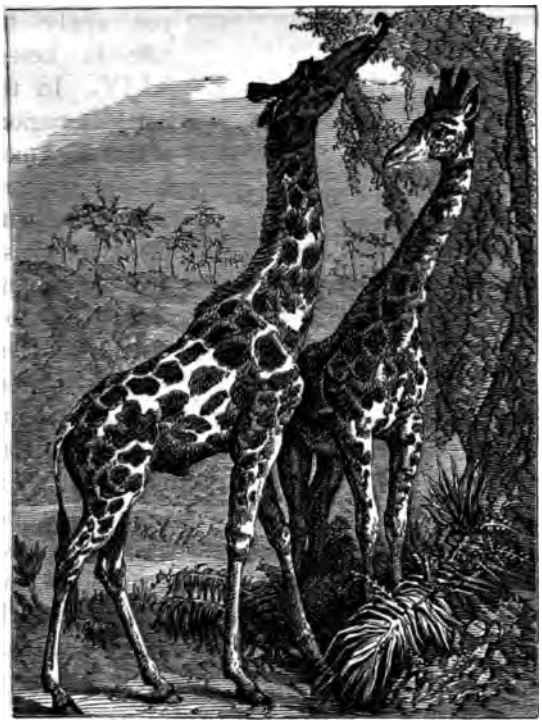
It is because there is no rain in the Desert. Here you apply the rule in Lesson XLIV. In the northern regions of British America you had barrenness with plenty of moisture—snow and ice—but no warmth. Here you have barrenness with plenty of warmth, but no moisture; in Central America and in Brazil, you have plenty of both heat and moisture, and there is a luxuriant vegetation. So if the climates were changed, and there were abundant rains upon the great Desert, it would be one of the most fertile regions on the earth.

As it is, travellers in the Desert come now and then to an *Oasis*—a green spot—where there happens to be a spring of water; but they often perish for the want of water, or are overwhelmed and smothered by the rolling sands. The sand is dry and loose, and it is often left by the wind in ridges, like petrified waves of the sea.

Travellers find their way across this Desert by the bones of those who have perished in the journey. As far as the eye can reach, it is all a dreary waste of sand and rock, of rock and sand.

Farther to the south and nearer to the sea, we have rains and rivers and vegetation, and consequently no lack of animals, from man down to the meanest insects, to feed upon that vegetation or to subsist upon other animals. The interior countries of Africa, Soudan, Ethiopia, and the Region of the Zambesi, are still very little known, although Dr. Livingston and other recent travellers have penetrated into some new sections. These countries are inhabited by warlike tribes of Arabs and negroes.

Immense herds of elephants, buffaloes, rhinoceroses, deer, antelopes, sheep, lions, hyenas, wolves,



GIRAFFES.

zebras, and giraffes roam at large over these grassy plains or prowl in the jungle. The natives make pitfalls and cover them over with sticks and leaves, and so catch these animals in crowds.

QUESTIONS.—What two striking features of the geography of this country? How long is the Red Sea? The Mediterranean?

Tell me about the Desert of Sahara. What fertile countries are in the same latitude? Why is it so different from them?

What is an Oasis? How do travellers find their way across the desert? What is its appearance?

Farther to the south and nearer the sea, what do we find? What is said of the interior countries of Africa? Of the animals of these regions?

LESSON LIII.

About Egypt and the Nile, and the Barbary States. (p. 88.)

Joseph, of whom you have read so often in the Bible, was sold into Egypt, and Moses was hid in the bulrushes on the banks of the Nile. This land and river are famous in history. Once Egypt was the most learned, civilized, and powerful of the nations then existing.

The Pyramids are wonderful monuments of the greatness and power that Egypt once had. On the next page is a picture of one of them. The largest is the great Pyramid of Cheops, on the west side of the Nile, about ten miles from Cairo. Its base covers about eleven acres of ground; it is built of immense blocks of stone, and is 461 feet high. Who built it, or for what purpose, are questions which the wisest men have not yet been able to answer.

Egypt, you observe, is in the same latitude as Sahara; it is in a rainless region, and would be a desert, too, but for the Nile.

This river overflows its banks regularly once a year, giving fertility to a strip of land that has been the granary of many nations. As it never rains, the growing crops are watered from the river.

Measuring in a direct line from source to mouth, the Nile is the longest river in the world. In 1862 it was discovered that this ancient river rises in the southern hemisphere and is fed from Lakes Victoria and Nyanza, and perhaps from Lake Tanganyika also.

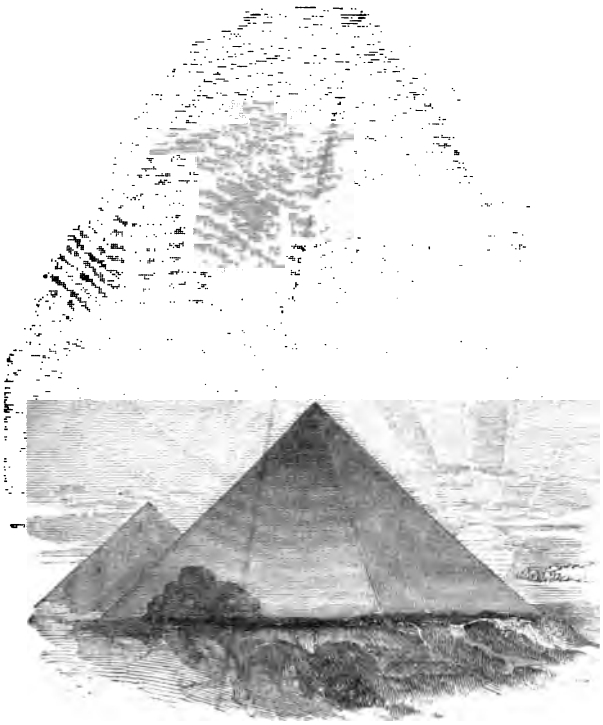
You observe, that for more than a thousand miles above the Delta,—as the land between the different mouths of the Nile is called,—this river does not receive a single tributary, simply because rain enough does not fall there to make a river.

Egypt is a dependency of the Turkish Empire, and is governed by a Viceroy, called the Khedive (Kéd-ĭ-ve), who pays an annual tribute to the Sultan. It is inhabited chiefly by people of Arabian descent, who are impoverished by oppressive taxes. The chief products are cotton, grain, flax, hemp, and dates. Sugar, tobacco, silk, and coffee also do well.

Egypt is the most important country in Africa. Nubia is subject to the Khedive of Egypt.

Cairo, a very large city, is the capital, but Alexandria, at the entrance of one of the mouths of the Nile, is the chief commercial port of Africa.

The BARBARY STATES consist of Tripoli, Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco. The French have had possession of Algeria since 1832. Morocco is



PYRAMIDS.

independent. The other two States are partially subject to Turkey. They are inhabited by Arabs, Moors, and mixed breeds from various parts of the Old World. Morocco leather comes from Morocco.

We also get from the Barbary States some wool and a few woollen fabrics, gum, wax, olive oil, coral, and leeches. They have a caravan trade with the tribes beyond the Great Desert; these caravans carry calicoes and other manufactures of Europe and America, and bring back in exchange gold-dust, ivory, ostrich feathers, flowers, &c.

Tunis is the largest and most civilized city of the Barbary States. It is situated near the ruins of the ancient city of Carthage. Morocco, Algiers, and Fez are also large cities.

QUESTIONS.—What is said of Joseph and Moses? What kind of a country was Egypt long ago? What is said of the Pyramids? Of the Pyramid of Cheops? Why was it built?

How is Egypt like Sahara, and how different? How does the Nile make Egypt fertile? Tell me of the length and sources of the Nile. What is the Delta of the Nile? For what distance above the Delta has the Nile no branches? Why?

What is said of the inhabitants of Egypt? What do they cultivate? What is said of Cairo and of Alexandria?

Which are the Barbary States? What of the government of each of them? How inhabited? What do we get from these States? Tell me of their trade with the tribes beyond the Desert.

LESSON LIV.

Map Studies and Review.

How is Africa separated from Europe? How is it connected with Asia? How is it separated from Arabia in Asia? Name the most northern, eastern, and western capes. What two capes south? Into what sea or ocean does each of those capes extend? What waters do the straits of Gibraltar and Bab el Mandeb connect?

Where is Mozambique Channel? Gulf of Guinea? Gulf of Aden? Red Sea? Mediterranean Sea?

What large island east of Africa? In what ocean is it? How separated from Africa? In the northern or southern hemisphere? What two islands east of Madagascar? What islands west of Africa? Where is St. Helena, to which the first Emperor Napoleon was banished? Where are the Cape Verd Islands? Canary Islands?

Where are the Atlas Mts.? Mountains of the Moon? Kong Mts.? Crystal Mts.? Snow Mts. ?

What is the principal river flowing into the Mediterranean Sea? In what lakes does it rise? In what direction does it flow? Why has it no branches for 1000 miles from its mouth? What is the largest river flowing into the Gulf of Guinea? What river flows into the Atlantic Ocean between capes Verd and Blanco? Where does the Zambesi River empty? What part of Africa has no rivers? Why?

What large lake in Soudan? What three lakes in Ethiopia?

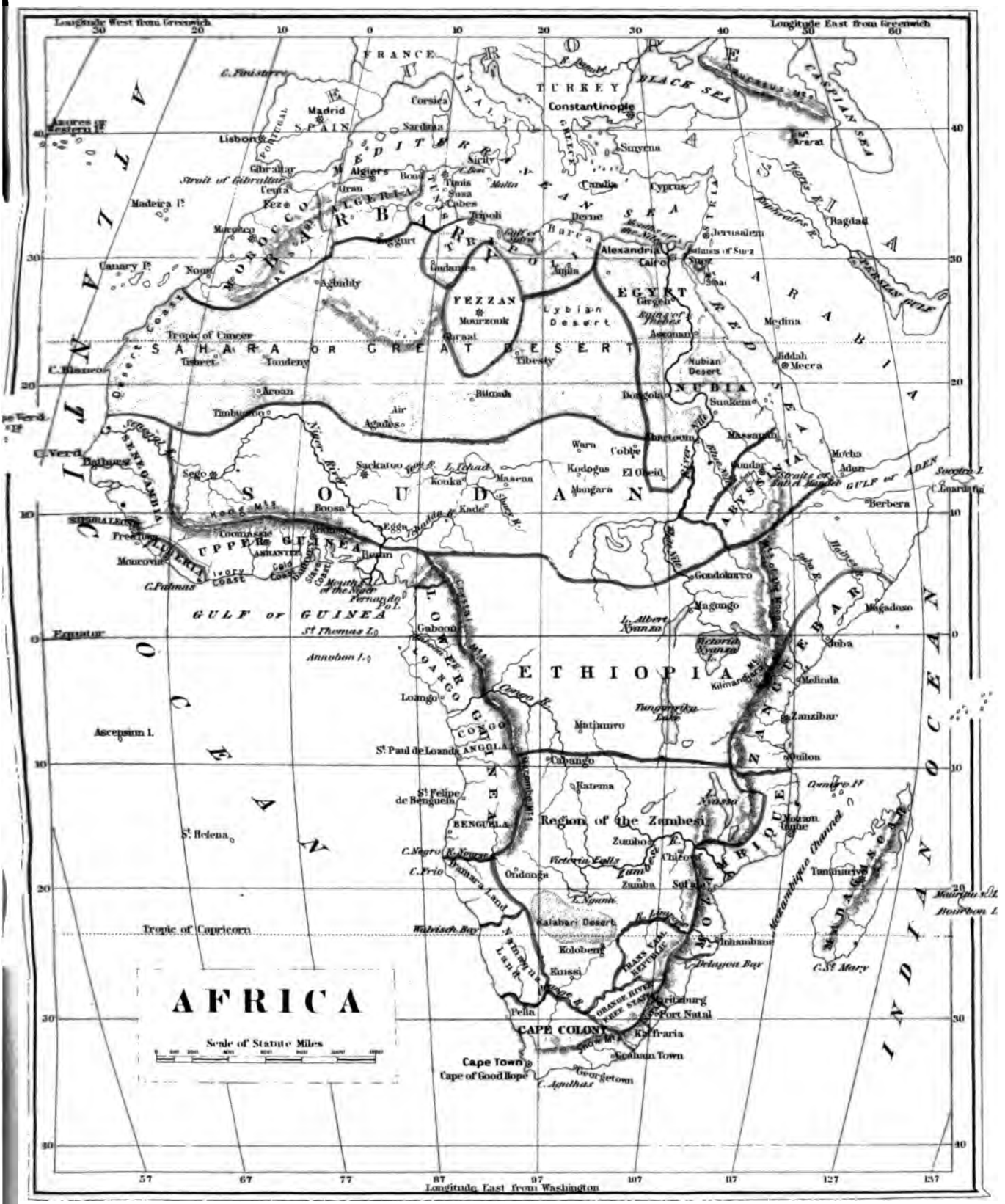
Name the States bordering on the Mediterranean Sea; bordering on the Red Sea; on the Indian Ocean; on the Atlantic Ocean. What English provinces in the south? What country south of Sahara? Where is Ethiopia? Abyssinia? What republic, settled by free blacks from the United States? Name the most civilized of these States. (p. 78.)

What two principal cities of Egypt? In what direction is Cape Town from Cairo? Morocco from Cape Town? What is the capital of Liberia? What town at the juncture of the White Nile and the Blue Nile?

Is more of Africa north or south of the equator? Is Cape Bon or Cape of Good Hope farther from the equator? How does the latitude of these capes compare with the latitude of Cape Lookout, North Carolina, (map, p. 39)? How many degrees of latitude are Capes Bon and Good Hope distant from each other?

You see 0 at the top of one of the meridian lines; what does it indicate? What city in England would that meridian pass through, if extended north? In what longitude are Cape Verd Islands? Madagascar is in what longitude and in what latitude?

What Lakes are crossed by the equator? Which tropic crosses the Desert of Sahara?


AFRICA
Scale of Statute Miles
Longitude West from Greenwich
Longitude East from Greenwich
Longitude East from Washington
Equator
Tropic of Cancer
Tropic of Capricorn
FRANCE
SPAIN
Madrid
Lisbon
Gibraltar
Strait of Gibraltar
Madeira I.
Canary I.
Azores or Western I.
C. Finisterre
Corsica
Sardinia
Sicily
Malta
Crete
TURKEY
Constantinople
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
Caucasus Mts.
Mt. Ararat
Smyrna
Candia
Cyprus
Tripoli
Tunis
Algiers
Oran
Fezzan
Mourzouk
Barca
Derne
Alexandria
Cairo
Jerusalem
Bagdad
Medina
Jiddah
Mecca
Red Sea
Persian Gulf
Nubian Desert
NUBIA
Sunkem
Massaua
Mocha
Aden
Berbera
Socotra I.
C. Guardafui
Strait of Bab el Mandeb
GULF of ADEN
Tibesty
Tuareg
Tandeny
Timbuktoo
Air
Agades
Bilma
Kordofan
Kordofan
Sennar
Khartoum
Wara
Cobbe
El Obeid
Kordofan
Mangara
Masena
Kouka
Sackatoo
Sego
Senegal R.
Niger R.
Bathurst
C. Verd
Senegambia
Sierra Leone
Freetown
Liberia
Monrovia
Ivory Coast
Gold Coast
Slave Coast
Ashanti
Cape Palmas
Boosa
Kade
Eggra
Benin
Mouth of the Niger
Fernando Po.
GULF of GUINEA
St. Thomas I.
Annobon I.
Gaboon
Loango
Congo
Congo R.
Cabango
Katema
Mathamro
St. Paul de Loanda
Angola
St. Felipe de Benguela
Benguela
Ascension I.
St. Helena
C. Negro
C. Frio
Damara Land
Ondonga
Zambo
Zumbo
Victoria Falls
Zambesi R.
Chicova
Sofala
Region of the Zambesi
Mozambique
Nyassa
Mozambique Channel
Comoro Is.
Tanamarivo
Madagascar
C. St. Mary
Mauritius I.
Bourbon I.
Kalahari Desert
L. Ngami
Walvisch Bay
Kolobeng
Kussi
Pella
Natal
Port Natal
Delagoa Bay
Inhambane
Kaffraria
Cape Town
Cape of Good Hope
C. Agulhas
Georgetown
Graham Town
CAPE COLONY
Grahamstown
Zanzibar
Melinda
Mombaz
Juba
Magadoxo
Gondokoro
Magungo
L. Albert Nyanza
Victoria Nyanza
Kilimandjaro
Tanganyika Lake
Nubian Desert
Red Sea
Abyssinia
Nile
Blue Nile
White Nile
Niger R.
Senegal R.
Congo R.
Zambesi R.
Limpopo R.
Orange R.
Tigris R.
Euphrates R.
Persian Gulf
Caspian Sea
Black Sea
Atlantic Ocean
Indian Ocean
Sahara or Great Desert
Lybian Desert
Arabia
Nubia
Abyssinia
Ethiopia
Upper Guinea
Gulf of Guinea
Lower Guinea
Kordofan
Sudan
Mt. Ararat
Caucasus Mts.
Kilimandjaro
Kalahari Desert
Orange River Free State
Transvaal Republic
Natal
Cape Colony
Kaffraria
Cape Town
Cape of Good Hope
Mozambique
Madagascar
Mauritius I.
Bourbon I.
Comoro Is.
Tanamarivo

LESSON LV.

Asia. (Map, p. 93.)

We will now pass from Africa, along the Isthmus of Suez, to another continent, the largest of them all. Asia is as large as both the Americas. Asia means *eastern land*. The Garden of Eden was in Asia. Here lived our Saviour; and here, too, live more than half of all the people who are now on *the earth.*

The highest elevations above the sea-level in the world, and the greatest depressions below it, are in Asia. Gaurisanker, one of the peaks of the Himalaya Mountains, is 29,000 feet above the sea-level, and the surface of the Dead Sea is 1300 feet below it.

Asia, with the islands that fringe its coast, extends from the equator far beyond the Arctic Circle. It therefore has every climate that distance from the Equator, or elevation above the sea can give, and of course great variety of vegetable productions. Consequently, Asiatic commerce has always been considered most valuable.

Let us now look at the map, and see if it will not teach us something more about this great continent. On one side, you see all the rivers flow northward and empty into the Arctic Ocean; on another side they flow southwardly, and mingle with the dark waters of the Indian Ocean; and again, on another side they flow eastward, and mingle their waters with the Pacific Ocean.

Thus you observe that Asia has three great water sheds, like some houses that have three roofs; one slants to the north, one to the south, and the other to the east, with a platform on the top from which no water runs; this great plateau is the

MT. GAURISANKER.

The nations of Asia and Africa are not Christian nations, like those of America and Europe. The people are heathen and worship idols, or are Mohammedans. In many places missionaries have begun to teach the people about Christ. Those countries of the world are the pleasantest to live in, and the people the happiest, where the Bible is read, and the purest forms of the Christian religion most prevail. In Asia, the masses of the people are ignorant and degraded.

QUESTIONS.—Which is the largest of the continents? What is the meaning of *Asia?* What can you tell me about it? What is said of an elevation above the sea-level and a depression below it?

What is said of its variety of climate, its productions and commerce? Of the direction in which the rivers of Asia flow? Of the three water-sheds? Of the platform or inland basin?

What five powerful nations of Asia? What others are mentioned, and what is said of them? What three distinct races of men inhabit Asia? What other two races are there? Are the nations of Asia Christian, like those of America and Europe? What are they? What countries are most pleasant to live in?

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About the Chinese Empire. (Map, p. 93.)

China is the principal country of the Chinese Empire. Tibet and Corea are also parts of it, and its northern provinces, Mongolia and Manchooria, are sometimes called Chinese Tartary. The whole Empire is of vast extent, and is very densely peopled. It is supposed to have about one-third as many inhabitants as all the rest of the world. Pekin, the capital, is much larger than the largest city in America, and there are probably other cities in China as large as Pekin.

We know but little about the interior of the country, because the Chinese have been so jealous of the "outside barbarians," as they have called all Europeans and Americans, that they would not permit them either to travel through their country,

CHINESE SAILING CART.

or to enter the walls of any of their cities. But this is changed now, and every year we are learning more of the country and people.

But we know that the country is very thickly inhabited, and that every inch of ground, even the hillsides, and the crevices of the rocks—where any thing that serves as food for man will grow—are sure to be cultivated.

In Canton a large portion of the people live on the water, for want of room on the land.

Canton and Shanghai are the chief sea-ports.

The Government of this singular people is the oldest in the world. They appear to have attained to a high degree of civilization while France and England were yet in a savage state.

The Chinese belong to the yellow or Mongolian race. They have singular features and curious costumes. The men shave their heads in front, and wear long queues; and the women have small feet, made so by dwarfing them in infancy, so that when grown their feet are mere stumps, upon which they can barely hobble along.

CHINESE FEET.

In a country that is so thickly settled, and where land is scarce, there is little or no room for grazing; consequently, there are but few flocks and herds in the densely populated parts of the Empire.

The Chinese are an industrious, economical, and ingenious people. A Chinese can live on very little; he eats almost any thing, even dogs, cats, and rats, and making choice dishes from sharks' fins and ducks' tongues. They are fond of trade, and apt to cheat. The chewing and smoking of opium is

as common with them as the use of tobacco is with us, but it is much more injurious.

This country is called by the natives "The flowery land," and every thing, except sea-island cotton, that is grown in the United States, thrives in China equally well; and some things are produced there, as tea, the tallow-tree, the wax-tree, the varnish-tree, the camphor-tree, &c., which are not cultivated with us.

The picture of a farmer using the wind to help his cart along, illustrates the appearance and mode of life of one class of the Chinese.

China and the United States, you observe, lie for the most part between the same parallels, and front eastward on the ocean; therefore their climates are similar. (See map, p. 22.)

The chief articles of food and clothing in China are rice and cotton. The principal articles of commerce are teas and silks, besides nankins, laces, porcelain and lacquered ware, ivory-work, trinkets, and fire-crackers.

QUESTIONS.—What different countries of the Chinese Empire are mentioned? (Do not omit to turn to the map and see where they are all situated.) What is said of the size and population of the Chinese Empire? Of Pekin?

Why do we know so little of the interior of China? What can you tell me about the cultivation of the land? Of the people in Canton? Of the chief sea-ports? Of the government and civilization of the Chinese?

What can you tell me of the race to which the Chinese belong; of their features, costumes; the men's heads and the women's feet?

Of grazing, and flocks and herds? What kind of a people are the Chinese?

What can you tell me of the productions of China? How do China and the United States resemble each other? What are the chief articles of food and clothing? Of commerce?

LESSON LVII.

About Japan and India. (Map, p. 93.)

Japan, or "The land of the rising sun," as the Chinese call it, is another of the remarkable Empires of the East. The Japanese resemble the Chinese, but seem to be a more vigorous race of people, and are better educated. Until lately they would allow no foreigners but the Dutch to come into their country or to trade with them.

The Empire of Japan consists of four large islands, Niphon, Yesso, Kuisiu, and Sikoke, besides numerous smaller islands. The Sea of Japan separates them from the continent.

The vegetation of Japan is singularly rich and varied. But though the flowers are lovely, like the Japonica, which comes to us from Japan, and there grows wild in the woods, they are said to be without fragrance, and the birds, with their brilliant plumage, are without song.

The principal products are rice and tea. The fish of the neighboring waters largely supply the people with food.

The houses of Japan have no chairs, tables, sofas, or bedsteads; the people sleep at night on the same mats upon which they sit, eat, and work during the day.

The Japanese are cunning workmen. Their silks and crapes are beautiful; their porcelain is of the most delicate structure and exquisite finish; it is admired everywhere. Their wooden wares, cabinet furniture, and basket-work are also ingenious and surprisingly beautiful.

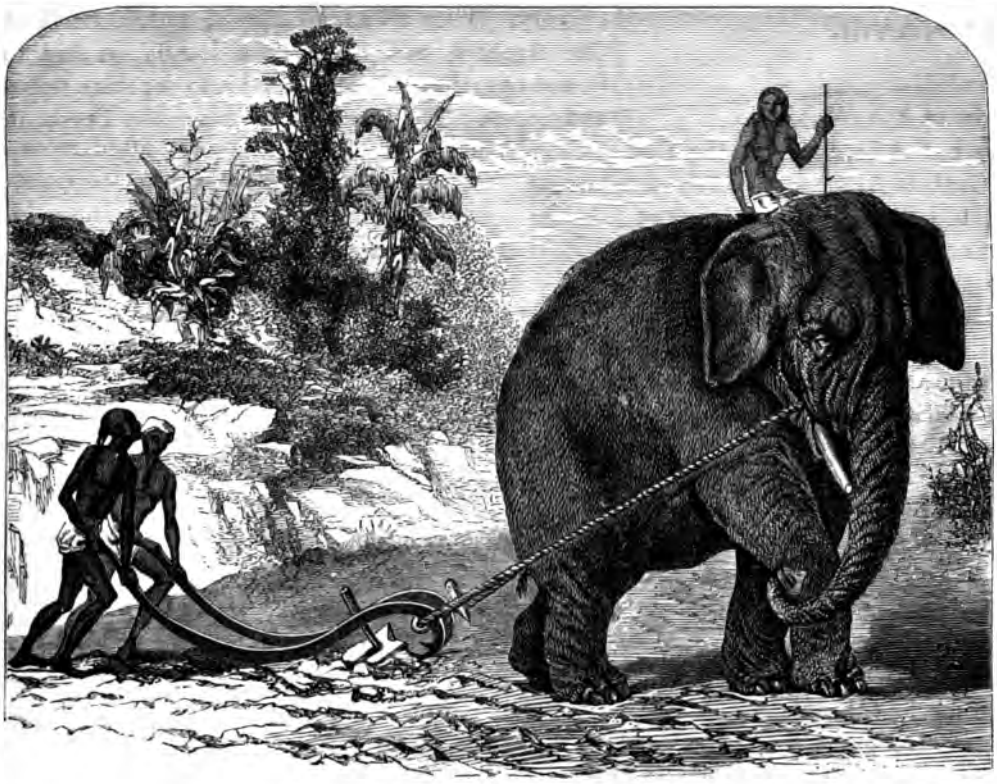
Yedo, on the island of Niphon, is the capital, the residence of the Emperor; it is nearly as large as Pekin. But the principal commercial city is Osaka; it has a large population, and its streets are intersected by numerous canals, which are spanned by more than a hundred bridges, some of which are very airy and beautiful.

INDIA is that large peninsula which lies between Bengal Bay and the Arabian Sea. It is divided into three provinces, of which Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay are the capitals. This is British India.

Farther India lies between the Brahma-pootra and Cambodia rivers, and includes both Burmah and Siam. All this country is owned by England, or governed through her influence.

India ranks next to China in density of population. This land of "barbaric pomp and gold" is inhabited by the Hindoos, who are the natives; the English population is small in comparison with them.

The Hindoos are slender and graceful in form; their complexion varies from a dark olive—some-



PLOUGHING WITH AN ELEPHANT.

times almost as dark as a negro—to light brown. They are skillful workmen, and excel in many branches of industry.

The mines of "Golconda" used to be famous for jewels. The "Kohinoor," the brightest jewel of the British crown, and the largest of diamonds, was plucked from the eye of a Hindoo idol in India.

The principal article of food in India is rice, and from the lack of roads and means of communication between the different parts of the country, famine is common. It often happens, as was the case in 1867, that the people in one part of India have more than enough, while those in other parts are perishing of hunger by thousands. Rice, cotton, indigo, and opium are the chief staples.

The Island of Ceylon is a part of India, and belongs to the English. It is famous for its pearl fisheries and its spices, especially its cinnamon groves. It also produces sugar, coffee, and a great variety of intertropical fruits. The island is well cultivated, and you may sometimes see them ploughing with elephants.

The famous banyan-tree grows in India. There is one at Calcutta which covers four acres of ground.

The seasons are divided into the rainy and the dry, and depend upon the prevailing direction of the wind, called *monsoons*, which blow six months of the year from the southwest, and six months from the northeast.

Among the famous cities of India are Benares, on the sacred Ganges, full of temples and mosques; Delhi, celebrated for its palaces and monuments; and Cashmere, in the extreme north of India.

"Who has not heard of the Vale of Cashmere,
With its roses the brightest the earth ever gave,
Its temples, its grottoes, and fountains as clear
As the love-lighted eyes that hang over the wave?"

Flocks of Cashmere goats with the finest of wool find pasturage among the hills, and the chief article of manufacture is the celebrated Cashmere shawl.

QUESTIONS.—What do the Chinese call Japan? Are the Japanese like the Chinese? What and where is Japan? What can you tell me of the vegetation of Japan? Principal products? Arrangements of the houses of the Japanese? Their cunning workmanship? What is said of Yeddo? Of Osaka?

What does India embrace? How is it divided? Who owns it? What of its government? Of the Hindoos? Of "Golconda" and diamonds? Of food and famine? What besides rice is cultivated? What can you tell me of Ceylon? Of the banyan-tree? Of the seasons? Of Benares? Of Delhi? Of Cashmere?

LESSON LVIII.

About the other Countries of Asia. (Map, p. 93.)

In the southwest part of Asia, between the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, is ARABIA. It is chiefly a desert country, and is held by various tribes of Bedouins, who have fine horses and many camels. How would you like the Arab warrior's lofty seat on the back of a camel, as shown in the picture?

The chief towns are near the sea-coast. Mecca is the Holy City, which no Christian is allowed to enter without renouncing his religion; it was the birth-place of Mohammed, the founder of the Mohammedan religion.

Muscat is the centre of trade for Arabia and Persia with India and China.

Mocha is celebrated for its coffee, of delicious flavor. Coffee, gums, and perfumes are exported, and grain is imported.

North of the Persian Gulf, and extending to the Caspian Sea, is PERSIA. The country is not well watered, so that there is much desert land, as in Arabia, but the mountain valleys and the borders of the rivers are fertile and productive.

The Persians are a handsome race of people, very polite in their manners, fond of old customs, and slow to adopt the improvements of the age. A large portion of them live in towns, but very many lead a wandering life, and live in tents made of goat-skins.

Ispahan is the largest city, but Teheran is the capital, and Tabreez has much trade.

BELOOCHISTAN, AFGHANISTAN, and TURKESTAN are three separate and independent districts of country. They all adjoin Persia, and lie north of the Arabian Sea. They can hardly be said to be nations, they are so divided into separate tribes and bands. They very much resemble Persia in their physical aspects, only they are more mountainous. All these countries are subject to excessive droughts and great extremes of heat and cold.

Bokhara is the largest and most important city. It is surrounded by a wall eight miles in circumference, twenty feet high. It contains more than one hundred colleges, where the doctrines of Mohammedanism are taught, and in which several thousand students receive instruction annually. It has many

ARAB WARRIOR.

DOG SLEDGE.

fine buildings, mosques, and bazaars, and an immense trade. Its markets are frequented by merchants from Turkey and Russia, China, India, and other parts of Asia.

SIBERIA embraces the entire northern portion of the continent from Europe to the Pacific ocean. It is larger than the Chinese Empire, but has not more than a hundredth part as many inhabitants. You can readily understand why this is, when you see by the map that almost all of it is north of the 50th parallel of north latitude, and in situation resembles Northern British America and Labrador on this continent. It is very much such a country.

Siberia is celebrated for its mines, its cold climate, its fine furs, its vast extent, and its noble exiles. It is the place of banishment for political offenders in Russia.

Mining, trapping, grazing (in the southern portions,) and trading are the chief occupations of the people. They travel in winter on the snow chiefly in sledges, drawn either by dogs, reindeer, or horses.

Siberia belongs to the Russian Empire, whose capital is St. Petersburg.

GEORGIA (find it) belongs to Russia. The Caucasian race derive their name from its mountains. The men are handsome, and the women the most beautiful in the world. The Turks make slaves of them.

TRAVELLING WITH REINDEER.

TURKEY is in the most western part of Asia. It belongs to the Turkish Empire, whose capital is Constantinople, where the Emperor or *Sultan* resides.

The climate, except near the coast, is dry, and the country is much like Persia. It is because of the scanty supply of water in all these southwestern countries of Asia that the camel, "the ship of the desert," is so highly prized in them all. All of Asia west of India and China, and south of the parallel of 50°, is scantily watered.

In these dry countries of Asia, and on the sandy plains of Northern Africa, most of the inhabitants are Mohammedans.

Smyrna is the chief commercial city of Asiatic Turkey and of Western Asia. It exports figs and other dried fruits, as well as silks, carpets, goatskins, olive-oil, and gums.

In Turkey, at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea, is Palestine, the country of which we read most in the Bible, where Jerusalem is, and where our Saviour appeared. It is called the Holy Land, or Syria. (See map, p. 93.)

QUESTIONS.—Where is Arabia? What kind of a country? Who

live there? What can you tell me of Mecca? Of Muscat? Of Mocha?

Where and what kind of a country is Persia? What of the Persians? What of the cities of Persia?

What can you tell me of Beloochistan, Afghanistan, and Turkestan? Of the city of Bokhara?

Where is Siberia? What is said of its size and the number of its inhabitants? Why so few? For what is Siberia celebrated? What of the occupations of the people? Modes of travelling?

What can you tell me of Georgia and its inhabitants? Of Turkey? Its climate? Of the camel? Of Mohammedans? Of Smyrna? Of Syria (which is the Holy Land)?

LESSON LIX.

Oceania.

Looking at the map of the World and of Asia, you see, to the southeast of Asia and the Japan Islands, numerous islands; the Pacific Ocean is dotted thickly with them. This *island division* of the lands of the world is called Oceania. The native inhabitants are mostly of the Malay or brown races.

Oceania has three subdivisions; East Indies, Australasia, and Polynesia.

The East Indies include Sumatra, Borneo, Java, Banca, Celebes, Molucca or Spice Islands, Philippine Islands, Formosa, etc.

These islands are also sometimes called Malaysia. None of them are far from the Equator, and several of them are crossed by it; their climate, therefore, is very hot, except in the elevated regions, where it is perpetual spring. No part of the world surpasses them in variety and abundance of productions. Nearly all the spices we use—such as cloves, cinnamon, nutmegs, pepper—grow on these islands. Rice, sago, cotton, sugar, coffee, and indigo are also largely cultivated.

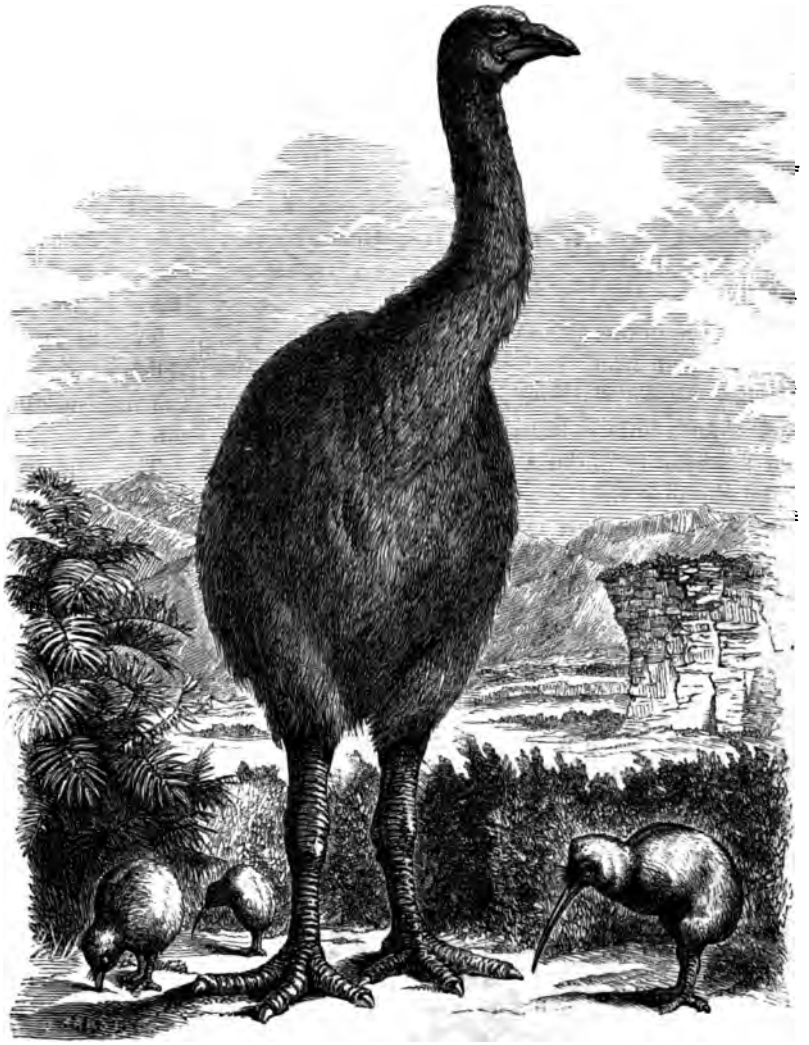
Banca has celebrated tin mines, and Celebes furnishes tortoise-shells.

Batavia and Manilla are the most important towns among the East India Islands.

The great mass of the inhabitants of these islands are savages; not a few of them are cannibals, and some are pirates.

Australasia includes Australia, Papua or New Guinea, Tasmania, and New Zealand, and other smaller islands.

Australia is the largest island in the world, and,



AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.

with Tasmania and New Zealand, is now being colonized by the English. Its rich gold mines have attracted great numbers of Europeans there. The natives are Papuans—black, brutal, and savage, with frizzly hair. Wool-growing is the leading occupation, next to gold-mining.

The vegetation and animals are peculiar, as I told you on page 8. What odd-looking birds in the picture!

What have I told you about the Australians being our *antipodes?* Australia is south of the Equator, and lies partly in the Torrid and partly in the Temperate Zone. Melbourne is its largest and most flourishing city. If you were to go there you would have to look north to see the sun at noon, and your shadow would point south; and you would find the longest days of the year in December.

Much of the country is covered with grass, dotted here and there with trees, forming a beautiful landscape.

Polynesia—"many islands"—embraces the numerous islands scattered over the Pacific Ocean. Of all these, the Sandwich Islands are most interesting to us, and most important. The natives have, by the teachings of American missionaries and the influence of commercial intercourse, become Christianized and civilized.

QUESTIONS.—What does Oceania include? Of what race are the natives? What three subdivisions has Oceania? What can you tell me of the E. Indies? In what Zone? What climate? What vegetable productions? What do we get from Banca and from Celebes? The two chief towns. What about the inhabitants? Where and what is Australasia? Tell me of Australia; by whom colonized; its mines; natives; wool-growing, etc.

What can you tell me about Polynesia? The Sandwich Islands?

MAP STUDIES.—(Map of Asia.) Which four of the East India Islands are crossed by the Equator?

What two straits and what sea separate this group from Asia?

Where is the Strait of Sunda? Molucca Passage?

In what direction is Sumatra from Borneo? Celebes from Borneo? Formosa from Java? To what group does Luzon belong? Where are the two towns, Batavia and Manilla?

(Map of the World, pp. 22, 23.) Name the islands of Australasia. (p. 91)

What island north of Australia? South? East of Tasmania? Gulf north of Australia? Seas west of Papua? Name two towns in Australia, and a town in New Zealand.

In which Ocean is Polynesia? Name some of its islands. Which are the most important? (p. 92.)

LESSON LX.

Map Studies and Review of Asia. (p. 93.)

Through how many degrees of longitude does Asia extend? Of latitude? Name its boundaries. By what mountains and seas is it separated from Europe? How from Africa? How from America?

Name the seas, straits, gulfs, and peninsulas along the eastern coast. Those on the southern coast. Name the principal islands that curtain the coasts of Asia.

Where are the Kirghis Steppes? Where the Great Desert of Cobi? Name the three principal rivers of the northern water-shed; of the eastern; of the southern. Where are the Caspian Sea, Sea of Aral, and Lake Balkash, all having no outlet to the ocean? What rivers flow into either of them?

What are the principal nations of Asia? (p. 85.) Are the people of Asia Christians? What are they? Of what races are the people of Asia? What two other principal races? How is the Chinese Empire bounded? Name its rivers and its mountains? On what river is Nankin? What is the chief commercial port of China? Where is Osaka? Which way from it to Shanghai? Which way from Shanghai to Canton? From Canton to Nankin? Nankin to Pekin? Pekin to Yedo?

Bound Cochin China. Bound Siam and Burmah. What two large rivers pass through their borders to the sea? Where is Bokhara? Which way from Shanghai? From Hong Kong? What great rivers of the southern water-shed flow through India? To whom does India belong? Tell of its people. How is India bounded? How governed? What are the three provinces and their capitals? Tell the direction of Madras and Bombay from Calcutta. Tell the direction from Madras to Bombay; to Delhi; to Cashmere; from Cashmere to Cabool. Where is the Punjaub? What mountains north of India? What is the highest peak? (p. 85.) How high is it? Where is Ceylon? By what gulf is it separated from India?

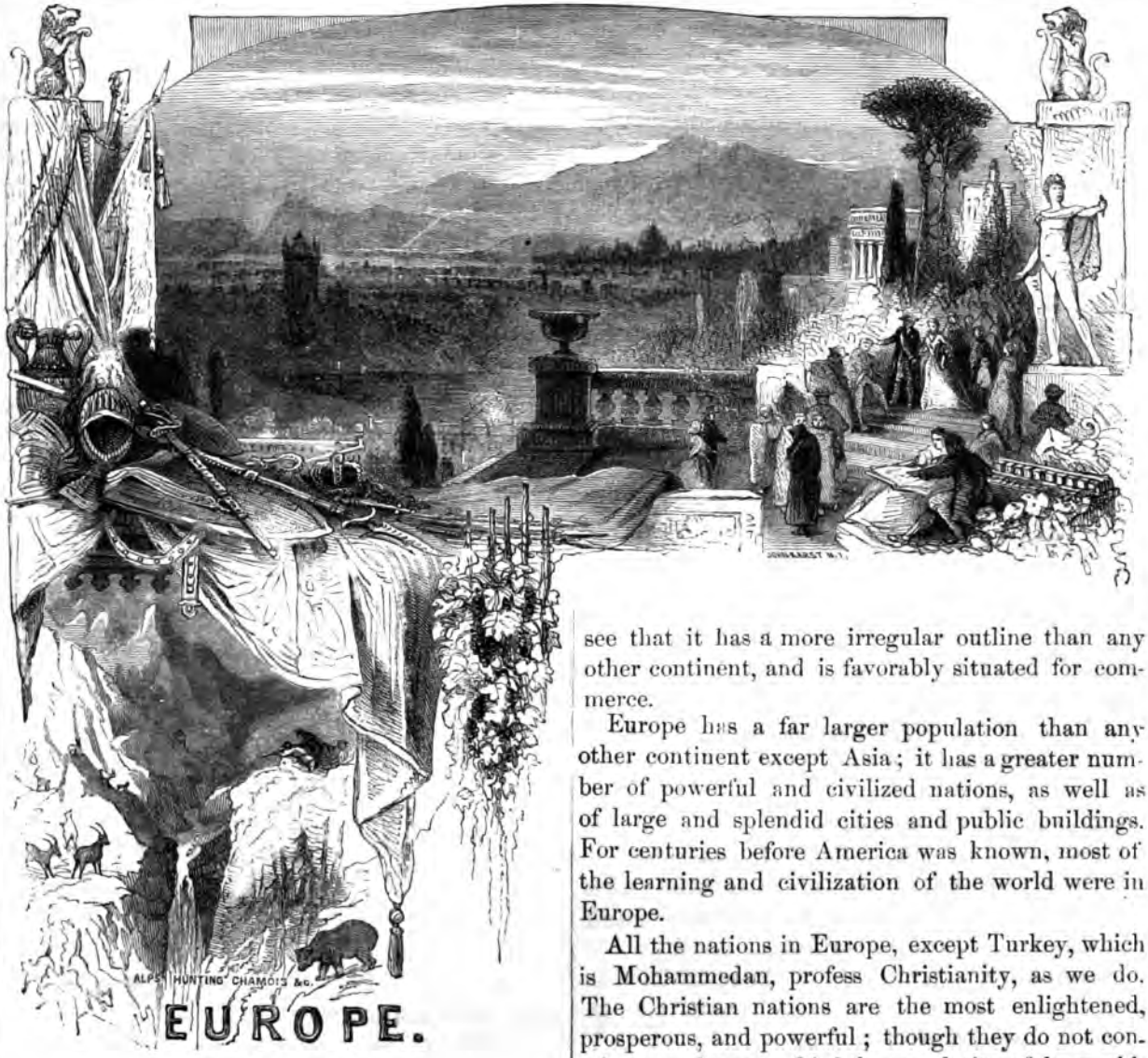
Where is the Malay peninsula? How is it separated from Sumatra? Where is Singapore? Which way is it from Calcutta to Bankok? Bound Afghanistan; Belochistan; Turkestan. By what seas are the last two bordered? What are their chief cities? Where is Tibet? Mongolia? Manchooria?

Bound Siberia. To whom does it belong? What rivers of the northern water-shed flow through Siberia? Where do the Obi, the Yenisei, and the Lena rise? Which way do they flow, and where do they empty? What mountains are south of Siberia? What the great lakes? What is the climate of Siberia? Where is Georgia? Bound Turkey. Find Mount Sinai. Which way is it from the Dead Sea?

Bound Persia. What is the capital? What gulf between the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea? What inland sea is north of Persia? How is Arabia bounded? Which way from Mecca to Damascus? Is Arabia, with that portion of Asia west of India and China, and south of the parallel of 50°, well watered? (p. 89.)

What two large cities of Asia near the tropic of Cancer? In what zones is Asia? In what longitude is Shanghai? Calcutta? Jeddo?

ASIA
Scale of Statute Miles
Longitude East from Greenwich
Longitude East from Washington
ARCTIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
RUSSIAN EMPIRE
SIBERIA
MONGOLIA
TURKESTAN
CHINESE EMPIRE
TIBET
CHINA
INDIA
PERSIA
ARABIA
TURKEY IN ASIA
AFGHANISTAN
BELOOCHISTAN
BURMAH
SIAM
JAPAN ISLANDS
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
MANCHOORIA
CEYLON
BORNEO
SUMATRA
JAVA
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
Great Desert of Cobi or Shamo
Himalaya Mts
Moscow
St. Petersburg
Tobolsk
Yeniseisk
Irkutsk
Yakutsk
Okhotsk
Pekin
Canton
Hong Kong
Shanghai
Nankin
Calcutta
Bombay
Madras
Hyderabad
Delhi
Lahore
Cashmere
Cabul
Candahar
Herat
Bokhara
Samarcand
Kashgar
Khiva
Teheran
Ispahan
Constantinople
Cairo
Mecca
Medina
Muscat
Aden
Gulf of Aden
Persian Gulf
Ava
Bangkok
Singapore
Batavia
Sumatra
Borneo
Celebes
Manila
Yeddo
Tropic of Cancer
Equator
Longitude East from Greenwich
Longitude East from Washington



LESSON LXI.

Europe. (Map, p. 101.)

We will now cross over from the largest to the smallest of the continents. Europe is separated from the other two continents of the Old World by two mountain ranges, one river, five seas, and three straits; can you tell their names from the map?

Trace the indentations of its coast, and you will see that it has a more irregular outline than any other continent, and is favorably situated for commerce.

Europe has a far larger population than any other continent except Asia; it has a greater number of powerful and civilized nations, as well as of large and splendid cities and public buildings. For centuries before America was known, most of the learning and civilization of the world were in Europe.

All the nations in Europe, except Turkey, which is Mohammedan, profess Christianity, as we do. The Christian nations are the most enlightened, prosperous, and powerful; though they do not contain more than one-third the population of the world, they are more powerful than all the other nations.

Europe, with the islands near it, is divided among forty-eight separate states or nations, some of which are not larger than the smallest county in Virginia. The greatest part of it, however, belongs to Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Italy, and Austria. These six are called the first-class powers, because of their strength and influence, and, with the United States of America, are the great powers of the world.

The second-rate powers are such as Holland, Spain, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Portugal, Belgium, Greece, and Turkey.

Of the remaining thirty States, Switzerland, a republic and Bavaria a kingdom, are the largest. Hanover has been swallowed up by Prussia; the rest are small, and most of them are in Germany.

All the larger States of Europe, except the Republic of Switzerland, are monarchies, and are governed by a King or Queen, or by an Emperor. England alone at present is governed by a Queen; Russia, Germany, and Austria by Emperors, and the rest by Kings, Dukes, Princes, etc.

Europe is more thickly settled and is better cultivated than the United States. With us unsettled land is plentiful and cheap, and hundreds of thousands of people every year leave Europe, come to America, and settle on our cheap lands in the western States and Territories.

In corresponding latitudes, the climates of Europe are very much milder than they are with us,—that is, they are cooler in summer, and warmer in winter. Looking at the maps of Europe and the United States, you see that the most southern parts of Europe are not so far south as the 35th parallel of north latitude, which is the southern boundary of Tennessee and North Carolina. Observe Virginia and the States between parallels 35 and 40, and how cold they are. In most parts of Europe south of 40°, the winter climates are so mild that the people do not even build chimneys to their houses, because it is so rarely cold enough for fires.

Northern Pennsylvania is in the same latitude with Rome (41° 54′), yet many winters pass in Rome without either snow or ice.

London—lat. 51° 23′—is in the same latitude with some places in Canada where they have sleighing all the winter, yet in the whole of London there is hardly a sleigh to be found, so seldom is there snow enough for a sleigh to run upon.

Labrador and England are in the same latitude, yet in America the climate is so severe that the country is scarcely inhabitable; whereas, in England, the weather in winter is so mild that the cattle find pasturage all the year round.

This difference as to climate is owing to the presence of the sea and the way the winds blow. The Mediterranean tempers the climate of Southern Europe; the shores of England are bathed by the warm waters of the Gulf Stream; and "the bonny west winds," sweeping over the broad Atlantic, reach the shores of Great Britain and Europe, loaded with warmth and moisture. It is they that clothe Ireland—lat. 51° to 55°—with her mantle of green, and have crowned her with the name of the "Emerald Isle." The same waters and breezes render the climate of the coasts of Norway milder than that of Greenland, in the same latitude.

QUESTIONS.—Name the mountain ranges, river, seas, and straits that separate Europe from Asia and Africa. What kind of a coast line has it? How many seas, gulfs, and bays can you find in, or bordering on, Europe? Can you name them?

What is said of Europe as to its population? Its nations? Its cities? Its learning and civilization? Are its nations all Christian nations?

How many separate nations or States are there in Europe? Which are the six first-rate powers? What seven nations are the "great powers of the world?" Which are the second-rate powers of Europe? Which is a republic? Which countries are governed by Queens? Which by Emperors?

Why do so many people come every year from Europe to live in America?

How do the climates of Europe compare with that of the United States? Which of the United States are between the 35th and 40th parallels of latitude? What countries of Europe are south of the 40th? What of the winters there? Of northern Pennsylvania and Rome? Of London and Canada? Labrador and England? Explain the cause of this difference.

LESSON LXII.

About Great Britain.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain consists of two principal islands;—of Great Britain, which embraces England, Scotland, and Wales; and of Ireland, with a number of smaller ones.

The Island of Great Britain ranks sixth in size among the islands of the world. The order is this: Australia, Borneo, New Guinea, Madagascar, Sumatra, Great Britain.

The colonies and possessions of Great Britain extend around the world; they are on every continent, and embrace about one-seventh of all known land;

WATERLOO BRIDGE, LONDON.

largest trade with the United States; most of our cotton and other produce that goes to England is landed at Liverpool, which is the chief cotton market in the world.

Manchester is celebrated as the chief cotton manufacturing city of England; Birmingham for its iron manufactures and its coal mines; Leeds for its woollens; Sheffield for its cutlery and hardware, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne for its coal.

she governs, directly or indirectly, one-fifth of the inhabitants of the world.

England has the largest commerce, owns more shipping, produces more coal and iron, and is more extensively engaged in manufactures, than any nation in the world is now, or ever has been. We once belonged to England, and she is our "Mother Country;" we speak the same language, read the same Bible, and glory in the same literature; therefore, after that of our own native land, the geography of England is more interesting to us than that of any other country.

You will recollect what was told you in the last lesson about the climate of England being so much milder than the countries west of it, on the opposite side of the Atlantic. It is a very moist climate; cloudy, foggy days are common.

Although the whole island of Great Britain is only half as large as the single State of Texas, it has as many large cities of over 100,000 inhabitants as the entire United States.

London, the largest city in the world, with a population of over 3,000,000, is the capital of Great Britain. It is situated on the Thames (*Temz*) River.

Liverpool has, of all places in Europe, the

Greenwich, one of the suburbs of London, is situated a few miles below London Bridge, on the right bank of the Thames. Greenwich Hospital and the Royal Observatory are there. These have given it a world-wide celebrity. At the observatory those astronomical observations have been made, which enable navigators to find their way across the pathless ocean with the utmost precision and accuracy. The longitude on all of our charts for navigation is reckoned from Greenwich, as we reckon longitude by land, in America, from Washington.

Wales is a mountainous country, and is rich in mines of tin, copper, coal, and iron.

Scotland is a hilly country, and is celebrated for its lake and mountain scenery, and the hardy character of its people. Its ancient capital, Edinburgh, is a most famous city and a great seat of learning; but Glasgow is its largest city.

Dublin is the capital of Ireland, and its largest and most important city.

QUESTIONS.—Of what does the Kingdom of Great Britain consist? How does Great Britain rank among the islands of the world?

Tell me of the extent of the possessions of Great Britain; of her commerce, shipping, &c. Why is England so interesting to us?

What of the climate of England? What can you tell me about its large cities? About London? Liverpool? Other cities? Greenwich?

Tell me of Wales; of Scotland; of Edinburgh and Glasgow; of Dublin.

LESSON LXIII.

About France and other Countries of Western Europe.

Crossing the Strait of Dover, you would pass from England to the continent, and, landing at Calais, would be in France, a warlike nation that Prussia has recently overrun and dismembered.

France extends from the English Channel and Belgium to the Mediterranean Sea and Spain, and under the rule of its Emperor, Napoleon III., was more prosperous and flourishing than it had ever been. He is dethroned.

Paris, the capital, though not so large as London, is the most splendid city in the world. Its monuments and its edifices, its galleries of art, its scientific institutions, the politeness of its inhabitants, and their elegance of manner, have all made it famous.

Agriculture is a leading occupation of the people of France. All the grains are cultivated, but the culture of the grape takes the first rank. More wine is made in France than in any other country. The beet is largely grown for the sugar which is made from it. Much silk is made, too, and manufactured into the most delicate and beautiful goods.

Bordeaux and Marseilles are celebrated for wines, Lyons for silks, and Rouen for the manufacture of cotton goods. Havre is the port of Paris, and is most frequented by our merchant vessels. Our exports of rice and cotton to Havre are larger than they are to any other port except to Liverpool in England.

The picture represents a scene that is very common in the flat country along the sea-coast, south of the Garonne River; the shepherds dress in skins, and, mounted on stilts, watch their flocks.

North of France you see BELGIUM, formerly a part of HOLLAND, which joins it on the north. Both front on the North Sea. Holland is flat and low, much of the land being lower than the sea, whose waters are kept out by dikes or embankments. It would seem strange to you to find canals everywhere crossing the country, as roads do among us, and supplying their place. Amsterdam, in Holland, its largest and most important city, is divided by canals into ninety islands, connected by two hundred and fifty bridges.

SHEPHERDS OF LANDES.

Belgium is the best cultivated and most thickly populated country in the world. Agriculture occupies great numbers of the people, but manufacturing is also extensive.

Two centuries ago, Holland was one of the great powers of Europe. The Dutch were always, and are still, a sea-faring and commercial people, and own many large ships.

Crossing the Pyrenees from France, you are in the peninsula of SPAIN and PORTUGAL. These two nations were once the foremost in Europe. Spain discovered America, and with Portugal colonized South America and all the southern part of

North America, as you remember I have already told yor

In both these mountainous countries the climate is delightful, but the people are indolent. We receive port wine from Portugal; and from Spain, sherry and other wines, olive-oil, oranges, raisins, &c.

QUESTIONS.—From what does Dover Strait separate England? What is said of the extent of France? What of its recent Emperor? What can you tell me of its capital? What have made it famous? What is said of agriculture? Of grains? Of wine? Of the beet? Of silk? Of manufactures?

What can you tell me of Bordeaux and Marseilles? (Where are these cities?) Of Lyons? Of Rouen, on the Seine? Of Havre? Of our exports to Havre?

What country formerly was a part of Holland? What peculiarities of this country? Of Amsterdam? What is said of Belgium and the pursuits of the people? Of Holland and the Dutch, years ago, and their present pursuits?

What peninsula southwest of France? Tell me of Spain and Portugal, in former times and now; of these countries, climate and people; of their exports.

LESSON LXIV.

About Central Europe. (Map, p. 101.)

In the central part of Europe, between the Baltic Sea and the Mediterranean, are Denmark, Prussia, Austria, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Turkey, and Greece.

DENMARK occupies the peninsula of Jutland and the adjacent islands. The Danes are a brave, intelligent, and industrious people, devoted principally to agriculture and fishing.

To Denmark belongs Greenland (map of the World) as well as Iceland, which is celebrated for its volcanoes—Hecla is the most famous—and for its Geysers or boiling springs. These send up at irregular intervals immense columns of boiling-hot water.

GERMANY is not a single State, but includes more than thirty separate States united as the German Empire. The most powerful of these States by far is Prussia. Hamburg, on the Elbe, is the chief port of continental Europe.

PRUSSIA excels all other nations in her common

THE GREAT GEYSER, ICELAND.

schools. Education is more general than in any other country. Agriculture is the leading occupation of the people, and Dantzic at the mouth of the Vistula is the chief port, where immense quantities of grain from the north of Europe are shipped for England and other countries.

Berlin, the capital, is one of the finest cities of Europe.

AUSTRIA, like Prussia, is another of the great powers of Europe. She is rich in mineral and agricultural resources. Almost all the metals are found there. Much grain is exported. Austria also ranks next to France in the cultivation of the grape for wine-making.

Vienna, her capital, is the largest city on the Danube. Trieste, on the Adriatic, is her chief seaport.

THE REPUBLIC OF SWITZERLAND is a mountainous country. Its Alpine scenery is very grand. Masses of ice and snow freeze together on the mountain-tops, form *glaciers*, which slide down, sometimes carrying every thing before them, with the rush of an *avalanche*.

ITALY is mainly a peninsula between the Mediterranean and the Adriatic Seas. It has within a few years become a united and powerful kingdom.

Italy was one of the most celebrated countries of ancient times. Rome, the capital of the old Roman Empire, is now the capital of Italy, and the residence of the Pope, the head of the Roman Catholic Church. Florence, the former capital, is a favorite place of residence of foreigners. Genoa, on the gulf of the same name, was the birthplace of Columbus. Venice is built on numerous islands, and has canals instead of streets, and beautiful boats called gondolas instead of carriages.

From Italy we get olive-oil, silks, and sulphur.

Vesuvius and Etna are both volcanoes.

GREECE, very famous in ancient times, is a small peninsula south of Turkey. Its climate is like that of southern Italy and Spain.

TURKEY in Europe is a part of the Turkish Empire.

The Turks are Mohammedans, and are very ignorant and indolent.

Constantinople, situated on the Bosphorus Strait, is the third city of Europe in size.

QUESTIONS.—What are the States of Central Europe? Where is Denmark? What are the character and principal pursuits of the Danes? What belong to Denmark? Tell me of Iceland. What are geysers?

What is Germany? The most powerful of the German States? In what does Prussia excel? The leading occupation of the people? What of Dantzic? Berlin? In what is Austria rich? What of metals? Grain? Wine-making? Vienna? Trieste?

Tell me of Switzerland; the Alps; glaciers.

What is Italy? What has it become within a few years? What was it in ancient times? Tell me of Rome; of what we get from Italy; of Florence; Genoa; Venice.

What can you tell me of Greece? Of Turkey? Of the Turks? Of Constantinople?

LESSON LXV.

About Northern and Eastern Europe.

RUSSIA embraces more than half of Europe. It has been called "The Colossus of the North," on account of its great size and strength. A glance at the map shows its great extent from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea. Siberia in Asia, you remember, is also a part of the Russian Empire.

Russia has only a small extent of sea-coast in Europe. The shores of the Arctic Ocean are frozen up much of the year, and the harbors of the Baltic are ice-bound every winter.

The principal sea-ports are Cronstadt, Riga, Archangel, and Odessa (a noted grain port).

Russia carries on an immense inland traffic, by means of caravans and sledges, across deserts, and over ice and snow and rivers, with China and Cen-

TRAVELLING POST.

In some parts of Russia you might still travel "post," that is, rapidly, by relays of horses.

tral Asia. Annual fairs, for buying and selling, are held in various cities. The most famous are those of Nijni Novgorod, on the Volga, which is the largest river of Europe. The many navigable rivers of Russia greatly facilitate its trade.

Agriculture and grazing are the leading pursuits of the Russians. The shores of the Black Sea and the valley of the lower Danube are the granary of Europe.

St. Petersburg is the capital. Moscow, once the capital, is the most famous city in Russia. It was occupied by the French in 1812, and burnt to the ground by the patriotic citizens. This compelled the retreat of the French, and most of them perished in the snow and cold of the terrible Russian winter.

NORWAY and SWEDEN together occupy the Scandinavian peninsula in the northwest of Europe. They are united in one government under the king of Sweden.

Except the southern portions of Sweden, the country is mostly mountainous, barren, and very cold. Its chief wealth is its mines, forests and fisheries.

LAPLAND is a cold, desolate region north of the Arctic Circle, and between the White Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. The Lapps are a diminutive people, who subsist principally from their reindeer and from fish.

QUESTIONS.—What is said of the size of Russia? What has it been called? What is said of the seacoast of Russian Europe? What are her principal ports?

Tell me of Russian inland traffic; of her annual fairs; of the leading pursuits of the Russians; of the "granary" of Europe; of St. Petersburg; of Moscow and the French in 1812.

Describe Norway and Sweden. What kind of a country is it, and what constitutes its chief wealth? Describe Lapland. About the 21st of June the sun never sets there, and about the 21st of December it does not come above the horizon for some days. (See L. XLIV.)

LESSON LXVI.

Map Studies. (p. 101.)

What ocean north of Europe? What ocean west? What natural divisions of land and water separate Europe from Asia Where is Europe nearest to Africa? Give the boundaries of Europe.

What mountains between France and Spain? Between Norway and Sweden? Where are the Ural Mts.? The Caucasus Mts.? The Apennines? The Alps? The Carpathian Mts.? Where are the three volcanoes—Etna, Vesuvius, and Hecla

What two countries in the northwest of Europe form a peninsula? What two in the southwest? Where is Jutland What people inhabit it? Where is the peninsula of Italy? Greece? The Crimea? Where is Cape North? The Naze? Land's End? Cape Finisterre Cape St. Vincent? Cape Matapan?

Where are the British Isles? Name them, and the divisions of Great Britain? What four groups of small islands north and west of Scotland What island northwest of Scotland belonging to Denmark? Where is Nova Zembla? The Lofoden Islands?

What two islands east of Spain? West of Italy? What island west and south of Italy? South of Sicily? Southeast of Greece?

What sea in Russia is an arm of the Arctic Ocean? Where is the North Sea? The Baltic Sea? What three gulfs are arms of it? What bay north of Spain? Where is the Adriatic Sea? The Archipelago (*Sea studded with islands*)? The Sea of Marmora? The Black Sea? The Sea of Azof? The Caspian Sea? The English Channel? St. George's Channel? Strait of Dover The Skager Rack? The Categat? Strait of Gibraltar? Of Messina? Of Dardanelles? Of Bosphorus?

Describe the Volga, the largest river in Europe. What town on it, famous for its fairs? What other river flows into the Caspian Sea? What river flows into the sea of Azof River flowing into the Black Sea? River in Italy flowing into the Adriatic Sea? From France and from Spain into the Mediterranean? From France into the Bay of Biscay? On what river is Paris? Describe the Rhine; the Vistula. What rivers flow into the White Sea and Arctic Ocean? What river in England?

What country occupies half of Europe? What two countries border on the Arctic Ocean? What countries border on the North Sea On the Bay of Biscay? On the Mediterranean Sea? What small mountainous country north of Italy? Which are the six Great Powers of Europe? (p. 94.)

What is the capital of Great Britain? Of France? Spain? Portugal? Switzerland? Italy? Austria? Prussia? Norway and Sweden? Denmark? Is Copenhagen on the mainland? Can you point out the capital of Russia? Of Turkey? Of Greece?

Point out the argest city in Europe? (p. 96.) The most splendid city (p. 97.) The largest city on the Danube? (p. 98.) The chief port of continental Europe? (p. 98.) On what river is it?

Where is Edinburgh? Dublin? Rome? Venice? What city has canals instead of streets? (p. 99.) Where is Odessa? Where is Dantzic? What is exported from these two towns? (pp. 98, 99.) Where is Archangel?

On what waters would you sail in going by sea from St. Petersburg to Archangel? From Vienna to Hamburg? From Paris to Lyons?

Which is farther north, Rome or New York City? Which has the warmer climate?

Point out two wine-making countries of Europe? (pp. 97, 98.) The greatest manufacturing country? (p. 96.) A country lower than the ocean? (p. 97.

EUROPE
Scale of Statute Miles
West Longitude from Greenwich East
ARCTIC OCEAN
ICELAND
Reykjavik
Mt Hecla
Arctic Circle
North Cape
Lapland
Finland
Tornea
Kola
Archangel
Mezen
WHITE SEA
Dvina R.
Tobolsk
Tobol R.
R. Obi
SIBERIA
Perm
Sarapul
Ufa
Orsk
Samara
Simbirsk
Kazan
Vologda
Nikolsk
Lalsk
Kargopol
Onega L.
Ladoga L.
Petersburg
St PETERSBURG
Finland
Gulf of Bothnia
Vasa
Kuopio
Pitea
Tenza
Kalmar
Stockholm
Christiania
Bergen
Drontheim
Shetland Is
Faroe Is
Orkney Is
Hebrides
BRITISH ISLES
IRELAND
Dublin
Belfast
Liverpool
Manchester
Birmingham
LONDON
Edinburgh
SCOTLAND
NORTH SEA
DENMARK
Copenhagen
Gothenburg
Riga
Pskor
Tver
Nizni Novgorod
MOSCOW
Smolensk
Vilna
Minsk
Kiev
Tchernigov
Kursk
Tambov
Saratov
Pensa
Simbirsk
Samara
Orsk
Ural R.
Ural sk
Astrachan
Volga R.
Kazan
Vyatka
Perm
Tobolsk
Tobol R.
Irtysh
Omsk
Tomsk
Barnaul
Ufa
Nikolsk
Lalsk
Kargopol
Vologda
Archangel
Mezen
Dvina R.
Onega L.
Ladoga L.
Petersburg

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY.

A.

Ab-ys-sin'i-a.
Acapulco (*ah-kah-pool'ko*).
Aconcagua (*ah-kon-kah'gwah*).
Aden (*ah'den*).
Adriat'ic (*ad-re-at'ik*).
Afghanistan (*ahf-gahn-is-tahn'*).
Af'ri-ca.
Agulhas (*ah-gool'yas*).
Augusta (*au-gus'tah*).
Alabama (*al-a-bah'ma*).
Alaska (*al-as'kah*).
Albany (*aul'ba-ny*).
Al'be-marle.
Aleutian (*ah-lu'she-an*).
Al-ex-an'dri-a.
Al-ge'ri-a.
Algiers (*al-jeers'*).
Al-le-gha'ny.
Altai (*ahl-ti'*).
Altamaha (*al-ta-ma-haw'*).
Am'a-zon.
A-mer'i-ca.
A-moo'.
A-moor'.
Am'ster-dam.
Anam (*ah-nahm'*).
An-nap'o-lis.
Andes (*an'dēz*).
Anglesea (*ang'gl-see*).
An-go'la.
An-tare'tic.
Antilles (*an-teel'*).
Appalachee (*ap-pa-lah'chee*).
Appalachicola (*ap-pa-lah-chee-ko'lah*).
Ap-en-nines'.
Ar-a'bia.
Ar'al.
Ar'a-rat.
Archipelago (*ar-ke-pel'a-go*).
Arc'tic.
Argentine (*ar'jen-teen*).
Ar-i-zo'na.
Arequipa (*ar-e-kee'pah*).
Arkan'sas.
Asia (*a'she-ah*).
As-tra-chan'.
Asuncion (*ah-soon tce-ōn'*).
Atacama (*ah-tah-cah'-mah*).
Ath-a-bas'ca.
Ath'ens.
At-lan'-tic.
Aus-tral'-ia.
Aus'tri'-a.
Aus'tin.
Az'of.
Azores (az-ōrs').

B.

Bab el Mandeb (*bahb-el-mahn'deb*).
Bahama (*bah-hay'mah*).
Bahia (*bah-ee'ah*).
Baf'fin.
Baikal (*bi'kahl*).
Balize (*ba-leez'*).
Balkash (*bahl-kahsh'*).
Baltic (*baul'tik*).
Baltimore (*baul'te-more*).
Ban'gor.
Bar-ba'does.
Bar-ce-lo'na.
Bath'urst.
Baton Rouge (*bat'un roozh*).
Beaufort (*bu'fort*).
Bechuanas (*bek-u-ah'nahs*)
Bedouin (*bed'oo-een*).
Bel-fast'.
Belgium (*bel' je-um*).
Belle Isle (*bel-ile*).
Beloochistan (*bel-oo-kis-tahn'*).
Benares (*ben-ah'rez*).
Bengal (*ben-gaul'*).
Behring (*bee'ring*).
Benicia (*be-ne'se-a*).
Ber'lin.
Bermuda (*ber-moo'da*).
Buenos Ayres (*bwen'os i'rez*).
Bir'mingham.
Bis'cay.
Blanco (*blahn'ko*).
Bogota (*bo-got-ah'*).
Bokhara (*bo-kah'rah*).
Bo-liv'i-a.
Bom-bay'.
Bordeaux (*bor-do'*).
Borgne (*born*).
Bor'ne o.
Bos'pho-rus.
Bos'ton.
Brah-ma-poo'tra.
Bra-zil'.
Brazos (*brah'zos*)
Bucharest (*boo-kah-rest'*).
Brem'en.
Breton (*brit-ton'*).
Brook'lyn.
Bris'tol.
Brus'sels.

C.

Cabool (*kah-bool'*).
Ca'diz.
Cairo (*ki'ro*).
Cal-cut'ta.
Cal-i-for'nia.
Can'a-da.
Can-a'ry.
Can-av'er-al.
Can-da-har'.
Can-ton'.
Car-ac'cas.
Car-o-li'na.
Car-pen-ta'ri-a.
Cas-cade'.
Cash-mere'.
Cassiquiare (*kahs-se-ke-ah'ray*).
Cas'pi-an.
Cau'ca-sus.
Cauca (*kow'-kah*).
Ca-yu'ga.
Celebes (*sel'e-biz*).
Ceylon (*se-lown'*, or *see'lon*).
Champlain (*sham-plane'*).
Cherbourg (*sher'burg*).
Ches'a-peake.
Chicago (*she-cau'go*).
Chili (*chil'le*).
Chimborazo (*chim-bo-rah'zo*).
Chin cha (*chin' chah*).
Chi'na.
Christiania (*chris-te-ah'ne-ah*).
Cincinnati (*sin-sin-nah'te*).
Cologne (*ko-lown'*).
Cochin (*ko'chin*).
Cojutepeque (*ko-hoo-tay-pay'kay*).
Colombia (*ko-lom'be-a*).
Colorado (*ko-lo-rah'do*).
Com'o-rin.
Concepcion (*kon-cep-tce-ōn'*).
Con'cord.
Connecticut (*kon-net'e-kut*).
Con-stan-ti-no'ple.
Copenha'gen.
Co-re'a.
Corrientes (*kor-re-en'tes*).
Corsica (*kor'se-kah*).
Costa Rica (*kos'tah ree'kah*).
Cotopaxi (*ko-to-paw'e*).
Cracow (*kray'ko*).
Crimea (*krim-ee'a*).
Cronstadt (*krone'stadt*).
Cu'ba.
Cooraçoa (*ku-ra-so'a*).
Cuyaba (*koo-yah'bah*).
Cuzco (*koos'ko*).

D.

Dahomey (*dah-ho'may*).
Da-ko'ta.
Da-mas'cus.
Dantzic (*dant'sik*).
Dan'ube.
Dar-da-nelles'.
Dá-rien.
Del'a-ware.
Delhi (*del'le*).
Den'mark.
Des Moines (*day moin'*).
De-troit'.
Diamantina (*di-ah-man-tee'nah*).
Dnieper (*nee'per*).
Dresden (*drez'den*).
Dub'lin.
Dubuque (*du-book'*).
Durango (*doo-rahn'go*).
Dwi'na.

E.

E'bro.
Ecuador (*ek-wah-dor'*).
Edinburgh (*ed'in-bur-rah*).
E'gypt.
Elbe (*elb*).
England (*ing'-land*).
Esquimaux (*es'kee-mo*).
Erie (*e'ree*).
Et'na.
Euphrates (*u-fray'teez*).
Europe (*u'rup*).

F.

Falkland (*fawk'land*).
Faroe (*fā'ro*).
Fee'jee.
Fezzan (*fez-zahn'*).
Finisterre (*fin-is-tair'*).
Flor'ence.
Florida (*flor'e-dah*).
For-mo'sa.
Frázer.

G.

Galapagos (*gah-lah'pah-goce*).
Gallinas (*gahl-yee'nahs*).
Gal'ves-ton.
Gan'ges.
Gau-ri-san'ker.
Ge-ne'va.
Gen-esee'.
Genoa (*jen'o-a*).
Geor'gi-a.
Ger'ma-ny.
Gibraltar (*je-braul'tar*).
Gila (*hee'lah*).
Gloucester (*glos'ter*).
Gobi (*go'be*).
Greenwich (*green'itch*)
Guadalaxara (*gwah-dah-lah-hah'rah*).
Guanaxuato (*gwah-nah-hwah'to*)
Guatemala (*gwah-tay-mah'lah*).
Guadalquiver (*gwah-dal-ke'ver*).
Guardafui (*gwar-dah-fwee*).
Guayaquil (*gwi-ah-keel'*).

Guiana (*ghe-ah'nah*).
Guinea (*ghin'ne*).
Guaymas (*gwi'mas*).

H.

Hague (*haig*).
Hal'i-fax.
Ham'burg.
Han'o-ver.
Har'ris-burg.
Hart'-ford.
Hat'te-ras.
Havana (*hah-van'ah*).
Havre (*hav'er*).
Hayti (*hā'tē*).
Heb'rid-es.
Hec'la.
Hen-lo'pen.
Herat (*he-raht'*).
Himalaya (*him-aul'yah* or *him-a-lay'ah*).
Hin-do-stan'.
Hoang'ho (*whang'ho*).
Hol'land.
Hon-du'ras.
Hum'boldt (*hum'boldt*).
Hung'a-ry.
Hu'ron.

I.

Ice'land.
I'da-ho.
Illinois (*il-lin-oy'*, or *il-lin-oyz'*)
In'di-a.
In-di-an'a
In-di-an-ap'o-lis.
Indies (*in'diz*).
In'dus.
In-ver-ness'.
I'o-wa.
Irrawaddy (*ir-ra-wod'de*).
Ire'land.
Irkutsk (*ir'kootsk*).
Is-pa-han'.
It'a-ly.
I-tas'ka.

J.

Jack'son.
Jalapa (*hah-lah'pah*).
Jamaica (*ja-ma'kah*).
Jap-an'.
Java (*jah'vah*).
Jeddo (*yed'do*).
Je-ru'sa-lem.
Ju'an de Fu'ca (*hwan'day foo'kah*)
Ju'an Fer-nan'dez.

K.

Kaf-fra'ri-a.
Kamtchatka (*kahm-chaht'kah*)
Kanawha (*kan-aw'wah*).
Kat-ah'din.
Ke-lat' (*Ke-laht'*).
Ken-ne-bec'.
Khartoom (*kar-too'm*).
Khiva (*kee'vah*).
Kerguelen (*kerg'e-len*).
Kiolen (*ke-o'len*).
Kiusiu (*kee-oo'see-oo'*).
Ko'nigs-berg.
Kurile (*koo'ril*).
Kvichpak (*kvik'pak*).

L.

Labrador (*lab-ra-dor'*).
Laccadive (*lak'ka-dive*).
La-do'ga.
La Guayra (*lah gwi'rah*).
Lan'sing.
Lap'land.
La Plata (*lah plah'tah*).
Leav'en-worth.
Leg'horn.
Leipsic (*lipe'sik*).
Le'na.
Lew'is-ton.
Llano (*lyah'no*).
Li-be'ri-a.
Lima (*lee'mah*).
Lipari (*lip'a-re*).
Lis'bon.
Liv'er-pool.
Loire (*lwhar*).
Lof-fo'den.
Lom'bar-dy.
Lon'don.
Lo-pat'ka.
Louisiana (*loo-ee-ze-ah'nah*).
Lu'bec.
Luzon (*loo-sōn'*).
Ly'ons

M.

Macao (*mah-cah'o*).
Macassar (*mah-kah'sar*).
Mack-en'zie.
Mad-a-gas'car.
Madeira (*ma-day'rah*).
Mack'i-naw.
Ma-dras'.
Mad-rid'.
Ma-gel'lan.
Mal-a-bar'.
Ma-lac'ca.
Mal'a-ga.
Ma-lay'.
Malaysia (*mah-lay'sheah*).
Malstrom (*mahl'strom.*)
Manaar (*mah-nar'*).
Man'ches-ter.
Man-choo'ri-a.
Ma-nil'la.
Ma-ni-to'ba.
Maranham (*mah-rahn-ham'*).
Mar'mo-ra.
Marquesas (*mar kay'sahs*).
Marseilles (*mar-sayle'*).
Martinique (*mar-tin-eek'*).
Ma'ry-land.
Mas-sa-chu'setts.
Matanzas (*mah-tahn'zas*).
Mauritius (*mau-rish'us*).
Mazatlan (*mah-zat-lan'*).
Mec'ca.
Melbourne (*mel'burn*).
Michigan (*mish'e-gan*).
Mo-non-ga-he'la.
Monterey (*mon-tay-ray'*).
Mont-pe'lier.
Mont-gom'er-y.
Montreal (*mon-tre-aul'*).
Mon-ro'vi-a.
Mon-te-vid'e-o.
Mo-roc'co.
Moscow (*mos'ko*).
Mozambique (*mo-zam-beek'*).
Munich (*mu'nik*).
Mus-cat'.

N.

Nan-kin'.
Na'ples.
Nar-ra-gan'set.
Nash'ville.
Natal (*nah-tahl'*).
Natchez (*natch'iz*).
Ne-bras'ka.
Nel'son.
Nevada (*nay-vah'dah*).
New Britain (*brit'tn*).
New Bruns'wick.
Newfoundland (*new'fo... land*)
New Granada (*grah-nah'dah*).
New Hampshire (*hamp'sheer*).
New Orleans (*or'le-anz*).
New Zealand (*zee'land*).
Niagara (*ni-ag'a-ra*).
Nicaragua (*nik-ah-rah'gwah*).
Niger (*ni'jer*).
Nip'is-sing.
Nijni Novgorod (*nizh'ne nov'gor-od*).
Niphon (*nif-on'*).
Norfolk (*nor'fok*).
Nor'way.
Nova Scotia (*no'vah sko'she-a*).
No'va Zem'bla.
Nueces (*nway'ses*).
Nubia (*noo'be-ah*).
Ny-an'za.
Ny-as'sa.

O.

Oahu (*wah'hoo*).
Oasis (*o'ay-sis*, or *o-ay'sis*).
O'bi.
O-des'sa.
O-goe'chee.
O-hi'o.
Okhotsk (*o-kotsk'*).
O-lym'pi-a.
Omaha (*o'ma-haw*).
Oneida (*o-ni'da*).
On-ta'ri-o.
Or'e-gon.
Orizaba (*o-re-sah'bah*).
O-ri-no'co.
Osaka (*o-sah'kah*).
Os-we'go.
Ottawa (*ot'ta-way*).
O-tran'to.

P.

Pa-cif'ic.
Pacha or pasha (*pah-shaw'*).
Palestine (*pal'es-tine*).
Pam'li-co.
Panama (*pahn-e-mah'*).
Papua (*pah'poo-a*).
Para (*pah-rah'*).
Paraguay (*pah-rah-gwi'*).
Parana (*pah-rah-nah*).
Parime (*pah-ree'may*).
Paris (*par'is*).
Pat-a-go'ni-a.
Pe-deé.
Peiho (*pe'e-ho*).
Pe-kin'.
Pe-nob'scot.
Pen-sa-co'la.
Penn-syl-va'ni-a.
Pernambuco (*per-nahm-boo'ko*).
Persia (*per'she-a*).
Peru (*pe-roo'*).
Pe'ters-burg.
Phil-a-del'phi-a.
Philippine (*fil'ip-pin*).
Pilcomayo (*pil-ko-mi'o*).
Pitts-burg.
Pizarro (*pe-zar'ro*).
Platte (*plat*).
Plymouth (*plim'uth*).
Po'land.
Pol-y-ne'si-a.
Popocatapetl (*po-po-kah-tah-petl'*).
Port au Prince (*port o prince'*).
Porto Rico (*por'to ree'ko*).
Porto Seguro (*say-goo'ro*).
Portsmouth (*ports'muth*).
Portugal (*por'tu-gal*).
Po-to'mac.
Potosi (*po-to-see'*).
Prov'i-dence.
Prus'si-a.
Puebla (*pweb'lah*).
Punta Arenas (*poon'tah ah-ray'nas*).
Pyrenees (*pir'e-nees*).

Q.

Quebec (*kwe-bec'*).
Quere'taro (*ka-ra'tah-ro*).
Quito (*kee'to*).

R.

Raleigh (*raw'le*).
Rap-pa-han'nock.
Reading (*red'ding*).
Rich'mond.
Riga (*ree'gah*).
Rio de la Plata (*re'o day lah plah'tah*).
Rio Grande (*gran'day*).
Rio de Janeiro *ja-nee'ro*).
Rio Negro (*nay'gro*).
Rouen (*roo'en*; Fr. *rwong*).
Russi-a.

S.

Sabine (*sah-been'*).
Sac-ra-men'to.
Saguenay (*sahg-nay'*).
Sahara (*sah-hah'rah*).
Saghalien (*sah-gah'lee-en*).
Sault St. Marie (*so sahn mah-ree'*).
Sam-ar-cand'.
Scandinavia (*skan-de-nay've-ah*).
Skager Rack (*skah-gher-rahk'*).
St. Croix (*kroi*).
St. Louis (*loo'is*).
St. Roque (*roke*).
San Blas (*blass*).
San-dus'ky.
San Diego (*de-ay'go*).
Sand'wich.
San Fran-cis'co.
San Joaquin (*hwah-keen'*).
San José (*ho-say'*).
San Salvador (*sal-vah-dor'*).

Santa Fé (*sahn'tah fay*).
San-tee'.
Santiago (*sahn-te-ah'go*).
Sar-din'i-a.
Sas-katch'a-wan.
Sa-van'nah.
Schuylkill (*skool'kil*).
Sci-o'ta.
Seine (*sane*).
Senegal (*sen-e-gaul'*).
Shanghai (*shang-hi'*).
Shen-an-do'ah.
Sheffield.
Si-am'.
Si-be'ri-a.
Sicily (*sis'e-le*).
Sierra Madre (*se-er'rah mah'dray*).
Sierra Leone (*le-o'ne*).
Sierra Nevada (*nay-vah'dah*).
Sikoke (*se-koke'*).
Sin-ga-pore'.
Sinai (*si'ni*).
Sit'ka.
Smyrna (*smer'nah*).
Soudan (*soo-dahn'*).
Sucre (*soo'kre*).
Sumatra (*soo-mah'trah*).
Sus-que-han'na.
Switz'er-land.
Syria (*sir'i-a*).
Syr'a-cuse.
Swe'den.

T.

Tabreez (*tah-breez'*).
Tah'le-quah.
Tal-le-has'see.
Tampico (*tahm-pee'ko*).
Tanganyika (*tahn-gahn-ye'ka*).
Tapajos (*tah-pah'hoce.*)
Tasmania (*tas-may'ni-a*).
Tchad.
Teheran (*teh-her-ahn'*).
Ten-e-riffe'.
Ten-nes-see'.
Terre Haute (*ter'eh hote*).
Tezcuco (*tes-koo'ko*).
Tocoa (*tok'wah*).
Tonquin (*ton-keen'*).
To-pe'ka.
To-ron'to.
Tortugas (*tor-too'gas*).
Toulon (*too-long'*).
Trieste (*tre-est'*).
Trip'o-li (*trip'o-le*).
Tu'nis.
Tunguragua (*toon-goo-rah'gwah*).
Tu'rin (or, *tu-rin'*).
Turkestan (*tur-kes-tahn'*).
Tus-ca-loo'sa.

U.

Ucayale (*oo-ki-ah'lay*).
Upernavik (*oo-per'nah-vik*).
Ural (*yoo'ral*).
Uruguay (*oo-roo-gwi'*).
Utah (*yoo'tah*).

V.

Va-len'cia.
Valparaiso (*vahl-pah-ri'so*).
Vancouver (*van-koo'ver*).
Venezuela (*ven-e-swa'lah*).
Venice (*ven'iss*).
Vera Cruz (*vay'rah croos*).
Ver-mont'.
Versailles (*ver-saile'*).
Ve-su'vi-us.
Vienna (*ve-en'nah*).
Vir-gin'i-a.
Vis'tu-la.
Vol'ga.

W.

Wabash (*wawsh'bash*).
Wah'satch.
Wash'ing-ton.
Willamette (*wil-lah'met*).
Winnipeg (*win'ne-peg*).
Winnipiseogee (*win-ne-pe-sok'ke*).

X.

Xingu (*sing-goo'*).

Y.

Yakoutsk (*yah-kootsk'*).
Yangtse-Kiang (*yahng-tse-ke-ahng'*).
Yank'ton.
Yapura (*ya-poo'rah*).
Yazoo (*yah-soo'*).
Yenisei (*yen-e-say'e*).
Yosemite (*yo-sem'i-te*).
Yucatan (*yoo-kah-tahn'.*)

Z.

Zacatecas (*sah-kah-tay'kas*).
Zambesi (*sahm-bay'se*).
Zanguebar (*sahn-ghe-bar'*).
Zanzibar (*sahn-zi-bahr'*).
Zurich (*zu-rik*).

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